The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HALLUMS.—May 6th, at the European General Hospital, Robert Hallums, aged 17 years.

HENRY—May 6th, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Henry, aged 10 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to
PASSMORE & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	10th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	24th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	10th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	MAHARAJ	at 8 P. M.
Friday	20th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday	24th „	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

SHIP "MONTROSE."—Passengers are hereby notified that this splendid new Iron Clipper will be ready for sea in a week, and she has still room for one or two more. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees, or Captain MCINTYRE, on board.
Apollo Street, 4th May 1864.

"GERTRUDE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo, will please take notice, that all Goods, for which Boats are not at hand when wanted, are being landed and placed in Bond at the risk and expense of the concerned.
GREY & Co., Agents for Captain SPEDDING.
Bombay, 5th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra*, Captain TEASDALE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th May, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.
Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co., Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a commodious House, furnished or unfurnished, on Malabar Hill or Breach Candy, for three to six months. Apply to "E. M. T.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no applications for Shares in the proposed Company can be received.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
GAVIN STEEL,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864. Promoters.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans.
For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.
By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

AUCTION SALE, on the 12th instant, at the Apollo Cotton Depot of Messrs. COOVERJEE MOWJEE & Co., of 88 candies Hinginghat Cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the first purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—MR. JAMES BAPTY having received instructions, from Messrs. Dadabhoy Byramjee & Co., will sell by Auction at Tank Bunder, on Monday next, the 9th Instant, at 4 P.M.,—An entire Cargo of FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, consisting of about 600 Tons of Squares, Planks and Boards.

For further particulars and to view the same, apply to
4th May 1864. JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.
H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat
Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ
કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*egistered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4 months certain	4		do.
On	do.	6	do.	5	do.
On	do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 „		2s.	0⅜d. „
3 „		2s.	0⅜d. „
2 „		2s.	0¼d. „
1 „		2s.	0¼d. „
On Demand		2s.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1864.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGGONS.—The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 200 Covered Cotton Waggons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Waggon for delivery either at Bombay, Egutpoora, or Nassick.

Specifications and Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) can be obtained and the Drawing and Pattern Waggon can be seen on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at the Railway Works, Byculla, on and after Monday next, the 2nd May.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tender for Covered Cotton Waggon," must be lodged at this Office by noon of TUESDAY the 17th May.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th April 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Under distinguished patronage.

ON MONDAY, 9TH MAY 1864.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their fifth and last appearance this season, in
"MAKE YOUR WILLS,"
"A MOST UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."
AND
"SENT TO THE TOWER."
Dance by Mr. Todd of the 28th Regiment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)...Rs. 5		Stalls	Rs. 3
„ (Unreserved) „ 4		Gallery	„ 2
Pit...Re. 1			

N. B.—Tickets can be procured at the *Times of India* and at the doors of the Theatre on Performance night.

Doors open at 8: Performance to commence at 8½.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ...	£	5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ...	£	10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, *Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.*

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO BE LET.—(For six months from 15th May). A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY PARPIA, Medow Street.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	„ 28	„
Henry Hernozant	„ 26	„
Queen Mortons	„ 20	„
Do. Pts.	„ 12	„
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to „ 15	„
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to „ 28	„
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to „ 28	„
Ginger Wine	„ 18	„
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	„ 18	„
Tennents' Beer and Porter	„ 6	„
Do. Do. Pts.	„ 3-8	„

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ...per dz.	Rs.	4½
Do. in pints	„	
Porter in pints	„	3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.	
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Do. in pints	„	20
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12

CARBINES and RIFLES	Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange-Pekoe, Do. Green Teas.	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Neat's Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.	At 1½ per lbs.
	CHEESE.		
	Chedder Stilton Pine Somerset Gueyre	Parmesau Guncise Richmond Berkley	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW GAMES FOR IN- AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ...	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to
Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al lorders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS. BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail. LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family*, and other ships shortly expected.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½ ...	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ...	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ...	„ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches ...	Rs. 40
10 „ ...	„ 15
12 „ ...	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	as.	Kin's. Rs.	as.	Albert. Rs.	as.	Lilly. Rs.	as.	Linear. Rs.	as.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ...per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin, Rs.	Copper Bronzed, Rs.	Britannia, Rs.	Electro Silver Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each...	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each...	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	1	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lepanto*, Captain BRUCE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain BRUCE and Owners of the *Lepanto*.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

98 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
33 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Spiced ,,
16 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
46 ,, 1 ,, ,, Lobsters.
352 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Salmon.
194 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
10 Ice Ring Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 ,, Rock Oil.

Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
160 Cases American Clocks.
125 feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 417 Barrels Apples.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 13th......11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	5th May 1864. Time—8h. 38m. 44s.6.
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 30	6 23	11 49	—	
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension.	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	
Mon.	9	Venus sets at 5.h2m.	5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	
Tues.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 8m.	5 29	6 24	1 28	1 47	
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	12	Mars rises at 2h.3m.	5 28	6 25	2 52	3 16	
Fri.	13	Old May Day.	5 27	6 25	3 43	4 12	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 30
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	April 27
ALLAHABAD	April 30	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 30
BANGALORE	April 29	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 27	MEERUT	April 29
CAPE	Mar. 5	OUDH	April 30
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—We would willingly give your letter insertion, but think it undesirable the controversy should be carried any further.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

AFTER a discussion prolonged over two days, and distinguished by unprecedented vivacity of talk as well as by the real and intelligent interest evidently taken by most of the Justices in the important subject under consideration, the Bombay Bench of Justices has succeeded in creating what in Anglo-Indian English is called a Municipality; that is to say, it has determined to appoint one Commissioner in place of the generally condemned Board of three, to manage all matters connected with the conservancy and the sanitary improvement of the town. The principle at issue in the first day's debate was one of no ordinary magnitude. One side contended for the maintenance of the privileges of Government, the other for the right and capacity of the Bench of Justices, as representing the ratepayers of Bombay, to govern themselves; and, although the popular party found it impossible to do all that they wished, the rejection of Mr. Cassels' first and chief resolution and the adoption of an amendment reserving to the Bench the power of electing the Commissioner left the substantial triumph of the day with them. Such a result came, we believe, as a surprise, equally on the friends and the opponents of Mr. Cassels; and it only shows what we have long maintained, that a well organised and vigorous opposition to measures proposed by the supporters of the doctrine of absolute government in Bombay is certain to be successful. The fact is that the "Independents," as we may term them, have never till now known their real strength. They have been content to be classed with this or that section of the population, and to be spoken of as civil servants, professional men, merchants, or, more simply, as Europeans or natives, without caring to recognize the great truth which lies at the bottom of the fabric of constitutional government in all free and well-ordered States, that in the management of public affairs men must shake off the prejudices of their profession or trade and cherish the larger views and wider sympathies of citizens. But the meetings of the Bench this week have shown that behind all the petty jealousies of rival cliques and factions there is growing up—or we may say has grown up—in Bombay a healthy and powerful public opinion which only needs prudent and energetic guidance to accomplish for the city all that the most earnest reformers can wish. We doubt if elsewhere in India it would have been possible to carry in a large meeting composed to a great extent of servants of Government a resolution asserting the right of the community to choose their own Municipal officers, in defiance of the opposition of some of the most influential leaders of European and native society, and of the openly expressed opinion of the Government itself in favour of the old plan of allowing the head of the Municipality to be nominated by the Governor in Council. Such an incident is probably without a parallel in the history of British India; it is certainly something quite new in the annals of Bombay: and we congratulate our fellow-townsmen on the evidence it affords that we have some better claim than the possession of great wealth to the title of the most intelligent and most advanced city in the East.

IN one of the half dozen libellous articles, in which the ingenious Mr. Gell, late Garrison Chaplain of Kirkee, has been disporting his playful fancy, to the injury of no one but himself and the unfortunate proprietors of the journal whose destinies he wields, he laughed to scorn all threats of legal proceedings, and laid claim to the character of a moderate lawyer. We willingly allow the justice of his description of himself, so far as admitting that he has certainly shown a good deal of that kind of cunning which distinguishes a certain class of attorney, uncomplimentarily known as pettifogging, and which satisfies his definition of all the little shifts and back-stairs dodges which distinguish a lawyer of that kind, and in which we grant the Reverend Mr. G. to be a master accomplished and profound: and we think that it is not impossible the late Mr. Southey might have been gifted with a spirit prophetic, when he penned the following lines, which, with a slight alteration, seem so closely to fit the sacerdotal-editorial character under discussion—

> "The arch-fiend answered not;
> But he heaved in vexation
> A sulphurous sigh for the Bishop's vocation,
> And thus to himself he thought:
> 'The law thy calling ought to have been,
> With thy wit so ready, and tongue so free!
> To prove by reason in reason's despite,
> That right is wrong, and wrong is right,
> And white is black, and black is white;
> What a loss have I had in thee!'"

Now while we give every credit to the Revd. Editor in his better or, so to speak, wordly capacity, to steer as closely as possible to the edge of the law without transgressing its limits, we fear that the rasher or spiritual portion of his double constitution, in warring against the flesh, has hurried him over the line. A kind of confused, composite ignorance, the offspring of pulpit dogmatism and editorial artifice, has ensnared the intellect of this ordained priest of paste and scissors, and entrapped his feet in the cunning meshes of the law of libel. A careful Legislature and the pitiless doctrines of Westminster have spread those meshes pretty wide, well-knowing that the love of detraction and vituperation is deeply seated in our poor human nature. They have had to affix limits to the indulgence of a luxury dear to young people, women, choleric men, and Editors of pious newspapers; and to curb a passion which like drinking or gaming fattens with what it feeds on. *Crescit indulgens sibi.* It is not our intention (even did we pretend to have the abilities) to attempt to teach the editorial part of the preacher-editor known in the flesh as Gell, and in the newspaper, properly enough, as "We," the peculiar, beanties which distinguish the law of libel; because he will soon have the inestimable privilege of studying them in the precincts of the High Court, as they fall blandly from the lips of Mr. Anstey. That eloquent person will, we have no doubt, not fail to bring to notice the delicate attentions which the law has provided for the case which hangs in such a becoming manner round the neck of a clergyman of the Church of England. But perhaps we may be excused if we beg to call our contemporary's attention to an elementary proposition or two which seem to have escaped his notice. We will first explain that as a broad rule, all written language which tends, without lawful excuse, to injure the character of an individual is libellous. And it is by no means necessary that an assertion should be made by way of direct allegation to give it a libellous character. A writer's language is judged by the sense which an ordinary reader would put upon it, and insinuations put in the form of a question may be highly libellous, as may the most innocent language if used ironically. For is it permitted to a cowardly assailant, (so cognisant is the law of human meannesses) to sneak out of the legal consequences of a libel by putting it in the form of a hypothesis, or by quoting the words of another or vague rumour as an authority for his imputations? The libel may in short take any other shape which is likely to leave upon a reader's mind an impression falsely prejudicial to the person assailed. Parson Gell's knowledge of all this may, perhaps; extend much further than our own—and since he so boldly defies the law, and what he elegantly terms "six and eight pennyworth" of lawyer's letters, he must certainly think it does—but still we cannot for the life of us see how he hopes to steer his craft off the rocks upon which he has run her. With a madness equalled only by the criminality of the [illegible] this unhappy man day after day lessens his chance of escape. Day after day he fulminates a fresh bolt at the Director of Public Instruction, every charge he brings forward proves stronger than the last that the facts he asserts to be true are founded upon nothing except conjecture, and the malice of a venomous clique inspired with the most deadly animosity against Mr. Howard. Upon the public ear the charge at first fell completely dead. No one beyond the immediate circle of the *Times* set ever took the least notice of it; and Mr. Howard and "his organs" have hitherto treated it with a contempt they little care to conceal. We have only noticed it to laugh at it, and the absurd display of Brummagen public spirit, with which the artless Editor has tried to do the workings of his puerile spite. And if anything was wanting finally to convince the public, if they want convincing, which we do not believe, of the utter groundlessness of the charges launched against Mr. Howard, it has been supplied to them in the increasing want of temper displayed in every successive article, in the shifting of the ground of attack day after day, and the ridiculous inconsistencies which pervade the articles if you collate them.

In the name of common sense and common decency where is this to stop? Since the 30th April when the ban-dog of the *Times* first gave tongue, we have been hourly hurried by the cry "Stop Thief!" The hue and cry has been raised, and we are breathlessly told that the Government and the Public and the *Times of India* have lost something valuable, and after our nerves have been agitated, and our breath taken away by running after a burglar, after all the place has been roused up in the middle of the night, we find no signs of a robbery, no thief, and nothing of more importance than a foolish old woman who has dropped her thimble out of her reticule and an equally silly parson snaffing about on hands and knees in the mud to find it.

The subscribers to the *Times* are we opine scurvilly dealt with under the present clerical management. They paid for bread and they've got a stone—they asked for eggs and they've got snakes—instead of the harmless twaddle their souls love, they've been treated to fiery libels—instead of the pious jokes, they've got improper anecdotes. Fair play has not been meted out to those subscribers, and in the name of the whole body, we protest against a further continuation of articles which will ever remain a standing disgrace upon journalism in India. If Mr. Gell will put this opinion into his clerical pipe and smoke it it will be the better for himself and all connected with him.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

AN admirable report on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay, by Dr. Leith, Inspector General of Hospitals, has been published by Government. Its great length precludes our giving it in detail to-day; but we hope to do so at an early period. The Report exposes a state of filthiness and want of sanitary measures perfectly appalling. Thus Dr. Leith tells us that:—

> Almost every house in the dense part of the town has a privy on the ground-floor, and some houses that are inhabited by several families have one for each floor, and in this case they are all built in one tower-like erection at the end or back of the house, and the sweeper has access by the *gullee* to its common reservoir at the basement. It is sometimes the case that there is a block of several houses all belonging to the same owner, and by him let to many families, and that the privy accommodation is scanty. Some such houses were visited, and the abominable filthiness of the permises and the foulnes of the air were almost beyond description. Among others such there was one in Mango Senoy Street in the Fort belonging to a Maharaj. It was a block of several houses of four and of five floors: in one of these, in which one had to grope in the dark, there was a central square shaft in which the light from the sky above was obscured by the dirty iron-gratings that formed at the different floors the landing-places on which the rooms opened. Under this shaft and on the basement floor there was a shallow masonry tank intended probably for bathing, but now full of decaying leaves, such as are used in place of dishes, and of other vegetable refuse and filth, and in it and all around it there was ordure. The air in this, wihch ought to have been a ventilating shaft, was oppressive to respire. From this part of the building, and through a dark, noisome passage, one of the tenants led the way to a range of latrines, where he indignantly showed to what he and others were subjected by the landlord. Both men and women, to avoid wading through the pool of ordure, had to use as stepping-stones some pieces of masonry that still projected a little above its surface.

Who can wonder at the ravages cholera, fever, and small-pox commit when such a state of things as this exists? In another place Dr. Leith gives the following as an example of the favouring circumstances under which epidemic cholera lately visited some parts of Bombay:—

> In the examination of Khetwady it was noted of the few houses in Sixth Cross Road that in Dadabhoy Mulharee's Chal there was the cesspit of a privy overflowing into the open side-gutter of the road. In this dwelling there were eight deaths from cholera. In Eknath's Chal next door, in a narrow unpaved court, which was wet with the waste water of a well round which the people were bathing, there was a cesspit full of filth: in the same enclosure there was a row of necessaries behind which there was an unbuilt trench full of fluid excreta and foul water, the overflowings of which passed along the base of the wall surrounding the mouth of a well that was but four feet from the privy. This well supplied its owner's household with drinking water. In this Chal there were ten cholera deaths. Opposite Eknath's Chal there was by the side of the street an exposed privy, behind which also there was a trench full of ordure, and adjoining this property and opposite Dadabhoy Mulharee's Chal (first mentioned) there was a long, low, tiled shed divided into fourteen compartments, seven on each side, with a middle common passage. Thirteen of the rooms were inhabited by as many families, while the remaining one was occupied by a dungheap. The end towards the street had a doorway, and for each of the two rooms next to it a small window, and the two rooms at the further end had each a small aperture for a window. The other ten rooms had no outward openings, as the neighbouring proprietors on each side had built them up, and the only light or ventilation the occupants had was what was obtained through the crevices of the roof-tiles. In this building there were several deaths from cholera. In Angria's waree, opposite the end of the same street, the enclosure was dirty and wet, with the waste water of the well collecting in pools. There was a range of apartments that had their floors on the same level as the surrounding ground, and running along their back wall there was a drain that was the receptacle of all kinds of filth; and in another part of the yard there was a row of privies behind which there was a large open trench full of excreta. In this waree there were eighteen deaths from cholera.

Another nuisance is the number of horses and cattle kept in the town which add greatly to the impurity of the air. We again quote the report:—

> In none of the stables visited was there any drainage. In the better-kept stables under each horse there was a cesspit from which the fluid that did not sink into the earth was from time to time removed with buckets. In numerous instances the stable litter had largely accumulated and was rotting. There is no license required by the stable-keeper, nor is there any limit to the number of horses that may be kept in any place.
>
> The cow-houses are much filthier than the stables, and large numbers of cows and buffaloes were seen crowded into small buildings in the midst of the densest part of the population, as in Coombarwaree Street and Bajee Palla Cross Lane. Among the many foul cattle-yards that were seen, two in the Tarwaree section may be specially mentioned: they are Motee Ram Waree and Daonee Waree on the Parell Road north of the Jejeebhoy Hospital. They have rows of thatched sheds, each with a flooring raised a foot or two above the mud that surrounds it, and that results from the excreta of the animals that are closely packed in them, there being no attempt at drainage or scavengering. In Daonee Waree there were three hundred and seventy-six head of cattle belonging to fourteen families, and in Motee Ram Waree three hundred and forty-seven belonging to thirty families. The owners and their families shared the sheds with their beasts. In going along the narrow lanes between the sheds the putrid mud has to be waded through, and it is unsafe to go through the more open spaces without a guide, as in them there are pits of semifluid filth which are masked by refuse straw and chaff lying on the surface. The latrines in these enclosures were abominably filthy, the accumulated soil forming pools around them

There is much more to the same purpose, but space forbids our giving further illustrations. We append the Government resolution, from which it will be seen that Dr. Leith is very highly complimented and thanked for his zealous labours in the cause of sanitary reform. As he very properly says:—"The maintenance or thorough cleanliness cannot be looked for without a general and efficient house drainage; but the Island ought not to lie in its present disgraceful state of filth waiting for the execution of the new drainage scheme, which it must necessarily take some years to complete. To say what should at once be done to attain to a far better condition than the present, one has but to repeat the several requirements of the Conservancy Act of 1856, and the steps to be taken towards the fulfilment of these occupies a large place in the recommendations that I have to make."

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

This Report of Dr. Leith places in a most striking and unquestionable light the urgent want of more effective measures for improving the sanitary condition of Bombay.

2. The measures which Dr. Leith believes to be necessary may be divided into two heads:—

1st—The province of larger funds for various Municipal expenses; and

2nd—The provision of more abundant and better agency for directing the expenditure of those funds.

3. For both purposes it is probable that some modification of the existing law may be needed. One hundred copies of the Report should be sent at once to the Bench of Justices, with a request that the Report may receive the early attention of the Bench, and that Government may be favored with the views of the Bench regarding the measures to be taken for a reform of the Municipality, a subject which, Government believes, has for some time past occupied the attention of the Justices.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council would note generally the points which Government consider it would be desirable to keep in view:—

1st—It seems most desirable that the Justices should, as a body, have a more constant and effective control over the expenditure. This might be easily effected by requiring that all expenditure should be voted by the Justices in full Sessions on a Budget of expected receipts and proposed disbursements as previously prepared and submitted by the executive of the Municipality.

2nd—One annual meeting for the General Budget, and general meetings summoned, as at present, on special occasions, would enable the Justices as a body to exercise a general, intelligent, and effectual, control without tasking too much the time and attention of individual members.

3rd—The executive should remain, as at present, responsible for the works to be proposed for execution, and no works should be proposed or voted save on a proposition from the executive who will be responsible for shaping all suggestions as may be best suited to the public benefit. The test of the measures proposed being so suited to the wants of the public, will be applied by the discussion which the proposals will undergo when laid before the meeting of Justices.

4th—When the funds for any work have once been voted, the executive should be entirely responsible for the speedy and economical execution of the work: a report of what has been so done and of what further is proposed would be a necessary accompaniment to the Budget.

The constitution of the executive body clearly requires revision, and for this the vacancies in the Board of Commissioners afford at the present moment unusual facilities. The constitution of the present Municipal Board appears to be radically faulty, inasmuch as there are three independent Commissioners with co-ordinate powers, the general effect of whose action must necessarily be to check, counteract, and paralyze each other. On the other hand, the subordinate executive staff seems to be miserably deficient.

5th—The entire executive power and responsibility, the Governor in Council considers, should be vested in one Commissioner, who should be liberally paid on a scale to secure the entire time and attention of a thoroughly qualified Officer. He should be entirely unfettered, except by his responsibility to the Bench of Justices to propose, and, when they had sanctioned and given him the means, to carry out, all necessary works. He should appoint his own subordinates, of which a liberal Establishment should be allowed him in the shape of Surveyors, Inspectors, &c. He should be furnished with a Consulting Engineer as adviser, and a Sanitary Officer, who might both be appointed, as he is himself, so as to be independent of him in the advice they may give, without in any way diminishing his power and responsibility in executive matters.

With regard to the question how the chief Executive Officers should be appointed, the opinion of the Justices should be asked; probably the most satisfactory course would be that he should be appointed, as the present President is, by Government, with liability to remove on the vote of a general meeting of the Justices.

With regard to funds, it would appear that much more than at present might be made of existing resources, and the powers of self-taxation now vested in the Bench of Justices might with advantage be considerably extended.

5. The Governor in Council desires clearly to record his opinion that blame cannot be fairly imputed to the late Municipal Commissioners for the undoubted failure of the system they were appointed to administer. They appear to have done their best to make the most of very inadequate means and ill adjusted powers, and Dr. Leith records that they frankly and readily aided him to discover the weak points of the system and to suggest remedies.

6. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Dr. Leith for his Report, which probably for many years to come will serve as an index of what is to be done to improve the sanitary condition of the Town and Island, and will add one more to the many obligations of the kind which Dr. Leith has conferred on the Island.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

Dr. A. H. Leith, M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
The Clerk to the Justices of the Peace,
The Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1864.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

CANNANORE, 5TH MAY.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Calicut.

CANNANORE, 6TH MAY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from 25 miles N. E. of Ahmedabad on the 30th ult. states that a shock of earthquake was felt there the day before. There were three distinct oscillations which appeared to be passing from an easterly to a westerly direction. The cotton crops are described as generally good, although in some places they were injured slightly by the frost a couple of months ago.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LAHORE, 27TH APRIL.

THE following is from an occasional correspondent at Lahore. The Lahore trades people, and those from the neighbourhood, have had a regular *sell*, owing to the breaking up of the camp in this station consequent on the death of the lamented Lord Elgin, nearly all the tradesmen, (merchants, I beg ten thousand pardons, we have no tradesmen in the N. W. P. but "a la" Cape of Good Hope all who sell farthing candles are merchants!) From Simla and in the vicinity came "with expectation big," and many lost a great deal of money, one firm alone as much as Rs. 10,000 I'm told. We have had grand doings of late, what with the Exhibition here and the fête at Umritsur, this part of the world has never been so gay for many a long day. All of us were expecting "King John"; great has been the disappointment at his continued stay in Calcutta and his subsequent determination to visit Simla. This station is getting a perfect pandemonium, and as the cholera season is at hand I too shall migrate to the Hills and will not fail to send you from Simla regular accounts of the Vice-Regal doings. One thing has amused me not a little; the immense number of fortune-tellers one meets with in this part of the world, one of these individuals asked me after telling me a lot of rubbish to give him a character in his book. You no doubt, Mr. Editor, have heard much of this beau-ideal province of the Punjab, only fancy one of the solicitors on the rolls of the Bombay High Court being refused the right of filing a plaint and his proxy returned, why? because, forsooth, he had not passed in Non-Regulation Law;—this fact may perhaps interest your Bombay Bar, I enclose his name for your private satisfaction;—and a gentleman whilst pleading his cause on finding all his questions over-ruled had the impertinence to ask that they might at least be recorded; he was ordered to hold "his tongue," and that in open Court in the presence of natives some of whom could understand English. The gentleman of course threw up his brief, and has reported the whole to higher authority. Can anything be more disgraceful or degrading to the Judicial Bench than such language issuing from the mouth of one who, both by his position and education ought to know better; and what an example to the natives in Court who no doubt repeated it with embellishments in the public bazar. The next question is, ought such an individual be allowed to occupy a seat on the Judicial Bench after the way in which he has behaved to one his equal in every respect but discourtesy, but his politeness very probably taught him in a non-regulated school, and suited only to a non-regulated court, Greville has truly said "as charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politness before men."

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Aden, per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed on Thursday the 12th instant, at 10 A.M.

MR. R. H. PINHEY will take charge of his duties as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun on the 1st June next.

WE hear that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has been strongly recommended to Government by the Chief Justice of the High Court for a good service pension.

FROM a correspondent at Surat, we learn that Mr. E. P. Down, the Agent for His Excellency the Governor at Surat, had been to Sucheen, on Friday last, to visit His Highness the Nawab of that place.

WE understand that Mr. C. White, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, intends shortly to proceed to England.

IT is stated that the situations of Dufterdars in the several Collectorates subject to the Bombay Presidency will be abolished at the end of the current year, and in their stead additional Deputy Collectors will be nominated.

WE learn that Colonel Bell, Superintending Engineer to Government at Surat, proceeded to Broach in company of Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer at Surat, for the purpose of inspecting the public works carried on in that zillah.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Shaik Furreed Shaik Imam Ameer Ally, was commited by the third Magistrate of Police, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt, by an instrument for cutting, to his wife named Beeya.

THE Egyptian Steamer *Medji* goes out of dock to-day, as also the schooner *Mahi* and the Inner Light vessel. The *Medji* has undergone during the past three months a thorough overhaul of her hull and machinery. The Inner Light vessel has been renewed to enable her the better to withstand the ensuing monsoon. The *John Bright* will be taken into dock about Tuesday next.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—Another special Sessions of the Peace will be held on Monday the 16th instant, instead of on Friday the 13th, as was originally proposed, for the election of two Municipal Commissioners in room of the late Major Curtis and Mr. Hutchinson; and to consider a proposition from the late Municipal Commissioners for increasing the salaries of the Municipal establishments.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Slashers" ....Schmuck
Waltz.—"Kathleen Mavourneen"......D'Albert.
Selection (Op).—"La Circassienne."...Auber.
Quadrille.—"Ballo and Maschera"......D'Egville.
Duetto (Op).—"L'Elisier D'Amore."...Donizetti.
Galop.—"Exhibition"....................Clarke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE find in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd of May three very erroneous statements about our humble selves, which it is necessary we should contradict. The delay in publishing this contradiction has arisen from the temporary absence of our regular editor from Poona.

The *Gazette*, referring to the charge brought against Mr. Howard of making a profit out of the sale of Government books, says:—

"About a year ago, very similar charges to those brought against Mr. Howard, appeared in the *Poona Observer*, and were only retracted under a threat of a prosecution for libel against the proprietor of that paper."

It is true that we brought the charge; but we never retracted a single word of it. It is not exactly true, however, that we were ever threatened with "prosecution for libel." Mr. Howard did indeed, as we happen to know, (the *Gazette* possibly does not) apply to the Government of Bombay for leave to prosecute the proprietor of the *Poona Observer* criminally; but this permission the Government very properly refused to give. Mr. Howard had then no remedy but a civil action, and this he did not think proper to avail himself of.

Lastly, the *Gazette* says it is no secret that our principal counsellor was the Reverend Mr. Gell, then Chaplain of Kirkee, and this also we must contradict. For all we know, the Reverend gentleman named, together with many others, received the earliest information of the affair of Mr. Howard and the books, from seeing it in our columns. We hope our contemporary will have the candour to insert this contradiction.—*Poona Observer.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES.

AN adjourned special Sessions of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce, for the further consideration of the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices. There was again a very full attendance of Justices, though the number of those present was not so large as on the two previous occasions. The following business was transacted:—

The Chair having been taken by the Hon. Michael H. Scott, the Hon. Walter R. Cassels rose and moved the 5th Resolution proposed by the Committee of the Worshipful Bench which was seconded by L. H. Bayley, Esq., as follows:—

No. 5.—That the task of examining the state of every branch of his Department shall be left to the Commissioner, and that he shall be required to submit to the Bench, with as little delay as possible after his appointment, a statement of the changes requisite to secure efficiency, and that after the revised establishment has been sanctioned by the Bench and by Government, no increase exceeding fifty Rupees per mensem in all shall be made without their special sanction.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Gumpert, Andrew Grant, Connon and Spencer took a prominent part, the following amendment was proposed and negatived on a division:—

"That, for the more efficient carrying out of the object of the first resolution, the Bench do annually elect a committee consisting of six Justices to be termed the Town Council, to be presided over by the Municipal Commissioner and one of the members to be nominated by the Bench as Vice-Chairman on a salary of Rs.——

"That the Town Council hold weekly meetings, three to form a quorum, for the transaction of business, and that its duties be to organise departments; submitting as soon as possible to the Bench a revised scale of establishments for sanction; to have a general control over the collection and expenditure of the money annually voted by the Bench, and to suggest and discuss measures for the improvement of the Town."

The original motion of Mr. Cassels was then put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Cassels then moved the 6th Resolution, which was seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as follows:—

No. 6.—That the salary of the Surveyor is quite insufficient, and that it shall be increased to Rupees 1,200 per mensem, and that his establishment shall be largely augmented.

After some discussion this Resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Cassels then brought forward the 7th Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Giraud. It is as follows:—

No. 7.—That a Sanitary Officer shall be attached to the Municipality, who shall be a medical man of European experience, and whose services shall be wholly devoted to the duties of his office. That he shall be appointed by the Bench, be responsible to the Bench, and be removeable at the pleasure of the Bench; that his salary shall not be less than Rupees 1,200 per mensem; and that he shall report quarterly to the Bench, or more frequently if required.

The question involved in this Resolution was discussed at great length by Dr. Giraud and Ballingall, Messrs. Green, Gumpert, Grant, Heycock, Spencer, and George Scott, and eventually the following amendment, proposed by Andrew Grant, Esq., and seconded by J. M. Maclean, Esq., was carried:—

Proposed by A. Grant, Esq., seconded by J. M. Maclean, Esq.

"That a Sanatary Officer shall be attached to the Municipality who shall be a medical man of European experience, and whose services shall be wholly devoted to the duties of his office. That he shall be appointed by the Bench, and be removable at the pleasure of the Bench. That his salary shall not be less than Rs. 1,200 per mensem, and that he shall report quarterly to the Bench through the Commissioner, or more frequently if he or they deem it necessary."

The original Resolution was consequently lost.

Some discussion then ensued upon Resolutions 8 and 9, both of which were eventually withdrawn by their proposer, the Hon. Mr. Cassels. They are as follows:—

No. 8.—That in the opinion of the Bench the Police Force is at present quite insufficient, and that its immediate increase is necessary, and would materially assist in rendering sanitary measures more effective.

No. 9.—That it being in the opinion of the Bench very desirable that the number of Halalcores should be increased, the Commissioner be requested to take the matter into his consideration, and to report thereon to the Bench.

Mr. Cassels next moved the 10th Resolution, seconded by Mr. L. H. Bayley, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Connon, Grant, and Gumpert—an amendment proposed by Mr. Connon being negatived—was carried unanimously. It is as follows:—

No. 10.—That the Municipal Commissioner be required to enforce the Bye Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay sanctioned by Government on 10th October 1861, and no longer allow the Vehar Water Works Act to remain a dead letter, the Worshipful Bench being of opinion that sufficient funds should thus be collected not only to defray the annual charge for interest and maintenance, but gradually to reduce their debt to Government for the cost of the works.

The 11th and last resolution also underwent a very lengthy discussion, Messrs. Connon, Grant, Heycock, Gumpert, and Cooper taking different views on the various subjects of taxation. The following amendment was ultimately put and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by A. C. Gumpert, Esq, seconded by John Connon, Esq.

"That the consideration of the Resolution (No. 11,) referring to taxation be deferred till the Report of the Committee on the Town dues and Octroi is received, when the whole subject may be fully gone into."

The following is the resolution in question, which is of a most comprehensive character:—

No. 11.—That in order further to provide funds to meet increased expenditure, the tax on carriages be raised, and be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
On every four wheeled Carriage on springs per quarter	6	0
On every two wheeled Carriage on springs except native Hackeries	4	8

That a fee of one rupee be charged on every notice issued for the payment of taxes in arrears, and that interest on the amount due be charged at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until paid, power being reserved to the Commissioner to remit these charges when satisfactory explanations are given.

That the revenue from the sale of Liquor licenses should be increased, either by raising the fee, or by putting them up to public auction, at the upset price of the present fee, as the present licenses fall in or others are granted. The Commissioner of Police, however, not being bound to give the license the highest or to any bidder, if satisfactory reasons exist for withholding it.

That with the increased value of property in Bombay, the contribution of Government on account of the assessment of buildings should be largely increased.

That a moderate rent should be charged upon every stall in every public market in Bombay, and that the rate should be fixed and varied, within a certain maximum, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Bench, the Bench being of opinion that the public markets should at least be self-supporting.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, it was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chair and to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the room in which it was held. The former was proposed by Mr. Cooper, and the latter by Mr. Spencer.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*6th May.*)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. William Turner, late of the P. and O. Company, who was charged with the abovementioned offence, was this day called up for the purpose of hearing His Worship's decision on the evidence. Before his Worship had stated the conclusion to which he had arrived, Mr. Barton begged to say a few words on the subject. He was sure, if his Worship had looked through the evidence, and then had carefully examined the Code, that it would be found the defendant had committed no offence which brought him within the meaning of the Act, no offence of which the Act could take cognisance, there were no falsifications of books, no concealment; for the defendant had admitted the sums set up against him. If was simply a civil question, else why the lengthy negociations between the P. and O. Superintendent, the Solicitor, and the defendant, resulting in an agreement that time was to be given for the payment of the money in question, upon which (payment being made) no further proceedings were to be taken. The present Code, under which the defendant was charged, repealed all other former acts, by this Code only was he to be judged, and it was not possible for the express purpose of convicting the defendant to create a crime which was not therein laid down. The defendant could not by that Code be tried for breach of trust, the only thing which could be attributed to him was negligence: what evidence was there of anything else; did it consist of the books produced?—if so the learned counsel begged leave to say that should the case be sent for adjudication to the High Court he should object to those books being produced as evidence, for legally they were inadmissable, and had it not been for the defendant's own admission when he should have held his tongue, the present prosecution could not have gone so far as it had. The prosecution had failed to show misappropriation, which it was their duty as prosecutors to do: there was no proof adduced of expensive living, none of extravagance, not an atom of evidence to prove that one single coin of the sum in question had been appropriated to defendant's own use. The learned counsel supposed the case of a man being entrusted with property or monies, and by some accident, over which he had no control, he loses the whole or part of that which was entrusted to his care; was that man to be criminally prosecuted under the present Code? This was the position of his client, which would be shown in the proper place, should this case be committed.

His Worship said that, as the case stood, he had no alternative. In cases of this kind if there was any *prima facie* evidence his duty was to send it up to the High Court. It was not his place, neither did he intend, to express any opinion on the subject: this he considered a *prima facie* case, and it must be left to a Jury to decide whether there has been criminal breach of trust, or no.

The defendant upon being cautioned in the usual way and asked if he had anything to say, replied that he would reserve his defence. He was then committed to take his trial at the High Court, but would be allowed to be at liberty on bail to the amount of, himself in Rs. 9,000, and two responsible sureties in Rs. 4,500 each.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE.—Mahdow Gopal, a respectable looking party (as far as his get-up went) who said he was a broker, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of raw silk without being able satisfactorily to account for the same. Upon being stopped by the police with the bundle containing the silk in question, and being asked what was within it, he replied "kupra": the policeman, lacking faith in the assertion, insisted upon ocular demonstration of the truth or otherwise of the statement, and the bundle being opened disclosed six hanks of raw silk. Upon being asked where he had obtained them he said he had purchased them of a lascar or kalassee whose name or place of residence he was ignorant of, and who in fact he had never seen before. The police having made enquiries found a Mogul merchant who had despatched a quantity of raw silk from the Custom House to his residence, and on its arrival there he discovered that 15lbs. were short. He produced a sample of the silk in Court, which corresponded with that stolen, which he valued at from Rs. 16 to 20.

The prisoner had no other excuse in defence than that he had given to the policeman. His Worship severely animadverted upon the fact of a man of the prisoner's appearance purchasing from a stranger a valuable commodity which he must have known was worth considerably more than he gave for it (supposing his tale to be true) and which he consequently must have known or suspected to have been stolen. He was reminded that in the eye of the law the receiver was considered to be worse than the thief. He would be, in the present case, fined Rs. 10, but he was assured that if he came there again on a similar charge he would certainly be committed to jail with hard labour.

THE "SHANNON."—Upon this case being called on, Mr. Manisty, with consent of the opposite party, applied for an adjournment. His Worship appointed Wednesday, the 11th instant, for the next hearing.

NAILING NAILS.—Jamsetjee Cowasjee, who described himself as a carpenter, was charged with endeavouring, under cover of a visitor's pass, to carry forth surreptitiously a quantity of scupper nails from the Government Dockyard. The nails were found in the pockets of his angrika. He had been (native like) too greedy, and had stuffed his pockets to repletion. The extraordinary bulge on both sides attracted the attention of the guardian of the gate who hailed him, and the nailer having hove to was questioned, he produced his visitor's pass and, knowing the sepoy could not read, told him it was a note he was taking to the doctor's for some medicine, as he had been suddenly seized with a "conglomeration" of the bowels. The sepoy although unable to read English was not to be done, probably having passed through that degree, and taking the nail manufacturer (Manus, the hand-facio to *do* or make—*vide Boots*) to the European who sat at the gate, it was then discovered that the chit to the doctor was only a pass which enabled the bearer to go inside for the purpose of seeing two brothers who are employed on the premises, the accused not being employed. The pockets of his paletot were discovered to be made of much sterner stuff than is generally used for the pockets of that description of garment which was evidently made for the purpose of illicit appropriation. Upon being asked for some explanation the unsophisticated youth said that, seeing a quantity of, what he supposed to be, nails lying about he took them up merely to show them to a sepoy, if he could see one, and ask him, (being evidently of an enquiring mind) what they were, and at the same time inform him that they were lying about all no how, and, if they were of any value, they should be looked after.

Under the circumstances, the gushing innocence displayed by the prisoner did not take with his Worship, who sentenced him to two months' recreation in the Byculah Elysium.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*6th May.*)

THE ADULTERY CASE.—A Frenchman named Hermaun Wienbraube was brought up on remand, charged with having committed adultery.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

Mr. Lynch defended the prisoner.

The first day's examination of this case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Macfarlane stated that the charge against the prisoner would be preferred under Sec. 497 of the Indian Penal Code, which runs thus:—

"Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is, whom he knows, or has reason to believe to be, the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punished as an abettor."

The learned gentleman further stated, that the evidence of Nina Felmon, the prosecutor's wife, was most essential for this case, and for this reason a summons had been served on her to attend this day, and give her evidence.

Mr. Lynch objected to the wife being examined as a witness in this case.

Mr. Macfarlane said that she might be morally guilty, but by giving evidence in this case she would not at all be liable for any punishment, she was not criminally charged. Mr. Macfarlane, in order to show that the evidence of the wife was necessary in this case, cited the following remark from the commentaries on the Indian Penal Code by Mr. Mayne: "In a recent case in Calcutta (Reg. *vs.* Ward, 1862) a question was raised in the course of the trial, as to the evidence necessary to establish the sexual intercourse. It was contended that the same proof was required as in the case of rape." I conceive the rule will be exactly the same as it is in the Divorce Court, where intercourse is inferred from acts of guilty familiarity, or even from opportunities sought for and created by the parties under circumstances which leave no reasonable doubt of criminal intention. Of course stronger evidence will be required under this Code, than in the Divorce Court, for the wife can be called as a witness against the adulterer under Sec. 497, whereas she cannot be examined in a suit for dissolution of marriage. But her admissions or confessions out of Court will not be evidence against him. (Robinson vs. Robinson, 29 L. J. Mat, 178.

Mr. Lynch.—The first reason of my objection was that she by giving evidence criminates herself; and, secondly, if the evidence of the wife be taken in conjunction with her husband, there would be no limitation to litigant parties preferring such false charges against innocent persons for serving their own objects.

His Worship said he was doubtful on the point, but would hereafter consider it more fully. The evidence of the wife was taken when the husband was accused.

Mr. Macfarlane.—She is not criminating herself by giving her evidence in this Court. She is a very material witness in the case.

His Worship asked Mr. Macfarlane to call in the mean time other witnesses, when the following was called and examined:—

Fanny Korn, examined by Mr. Macfarlane, stated. —I live at the Prussian Hotel at Mazagon. My husband is a partner of Mr. Felmon, the prosecutor. I am the sister of Mrs. Felmon. Nina Felmon is the wife of the prosecutor. I was one of the witnesses when they were married at Yassee. That was about ten years ago. I have been about six weeks in Bombay. I have seen the prosecutor and Nina Felmon living together as man and wife during that time. I know the defendant, Mr. Wienbraube. I became acquainted with him in Bombay. I recollect Thursday the 28th April last, about four o'clock in the evening of that day. I was in the Prussian Hotel with Mr. Schmidt. I was downstairs. I heard a noise of some one calling out from upstairs. I rushed to go and see what was the matter. Mr. Schmidt followed me upstairs. When I got upstairs I saw the defendant holding prosecutor by his throat, with his knee upon his chest, and holding him down on a bed. Defendant held prosecutor with such a grasp that prosecutor could not speak; his tongue was hanging out, and blood was running out of his mouth. His eyes were red with blood. Defendant had nothing but his shirt on. Nina Felmon was at the same time in bed calling out "Wienbraube! Wienbraube"! I could not distinctly see how Nina Felmon was dressed. (Here follows what is unfit for publication.) I seized defendant by the arm to drag him away, saying "What do you want with that man?" With the assistance of Mr. Schmidt I dragged defendant from prosecutor. I said to defendant, "You are going to kill that man, in order that you may have his wife." Defendant replied, "Yes, she is my wife." Defendant afterwards went to his own room. Defendant lives now in the Prussian Hotel. Nina Felmon is still living in the Prussian Hotel. Prosecutor is living at the Albion Hotel. I know the bed rooms in the Prussian Hotel. I know the bed room which used to be occupied by prosecutor and Nina Felmon. I know the bed room occupied by the defendant. These bed rooms are separated by a canvas partition. When I went upstairs at the time of the disturbance, I observed a hole in that partition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch.—The defendant is a partner of my husband and the prosecutor. Mrs. Felmon occupies the same room in the Hotel that she occupied when her husband was living with her. When I heard the noise on the afternoon of the 28th April, I could not distinguish who it was that was calling out. It could have been nobody else. The noise I heard was a kind of roaring, and not a voice. Defendant must have held prosecutor tight when blood ran out of his mouth. I swear that I saw the blood run out of prosecutor's mouth and not from his nose. Defendant did not hold prosecutor down on the bed on which Nina Felmon was lying. It was another bed in the same room. The marriage of Nina Felmon with prosecutor was at her mother's house, and was according to the practice of the Jews at that place. I know nothing about the marriage at Alexandria.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Monday the 9th instant, at half-past 2 P.M.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Wully Mahomed was placed at the bar, charged with having fraudulently delivered counterfeit Queen's coins to one Tyeb Ibram.

The prosecutor in this case is a retail dealer in grain and other things, and keeps his shop at the corner of Memonwara Street. It appears that one day, about seven days ago, the prisoner came at the prosecutor's shop, and bought from him two or three annas' worth of goods, for which he gave what appeared to be a silver half a rupee. The prosecutor gave him his change. On the following evening the prisoner again came to his shop, bought about two annas' worth of goods, and again gave him half a rupee, receiving back the change as before. On the next day, he again came at the prosecutor's shop, bought same goods, paid him half a rupee, and received the change as before. On the evening of Tuesday last, the prisoner came a fourth time to his shop, at about 7 P.M., he asked for one seer of a mixture of rice and dhol, and a small quantity of ghee. Witness suspected something wrong, so he did not serve him, but desired him to fetch the money, which the prisoner produced as before. It was a coin which appeared to be half a rupee, and gave it to the prosecutor. Witness sounded the half a rupee, which seemed to indicate that it was a good one. He then took it, and showed it to a Bania druggist named Anund, who examined the half a rupee, and said that it was a false coin. On this the prosecutor seized the prisoner, and called to a sepoy, who came there, and took him into custody. The other three half a rupees were, when carefully examined by the Bania druggist, also found false.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have looked in vain through the columns of your issue of to-day for an explanation from the Directors of the Mechanics' Buildings respecting the nuisance complained of in a letter in your paper of the 5th instant, signed "Health Officer," to whom the thanks of the tenants are especially due for the spirited manner in which he took up the matter.

It is said that some of the Directors visited the spot yesterday, and ascertained for themselves that such nuisance really does exist, and the question now is, what do they intend to do, to leave it there or remove it?

The Mechanics' Buildings being *public* property, the Directors are a public body, and their acts are therefore liable to be questioned and discussed publicly if they have a direct tendency, as in the present case, to injure health and promote discomfort; and if these men persist in keeping an intolerable nuisance which is pregnant with the worst forms of disease, at the very doors of the tenants at the most unhealthy season of the year. These last have a right to demand a full explanation, failing, an instant removal of the evil.

This is a matter well worth the attention of the Collector of Bombay who is himsef a Commissioner, and if he does look into it, as it is to be hoped he will, he has a double duty to perform to call the Directors to an account for the nuisance complained of as well as to place the tenants in possession of their proper rights by allowing them the use of the ground which was never intended by Government to be applied to the purpose it now is.

Bombay, 6th May. PHŒNIX.

ASSASSIN GUESTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It seems a sad stroke of ill luck—and sadder still when it is the result of a simple indiscretion—to see a comparatively young man like Mr. Stansfeld resigning not only a seat in the British Parliament, but the chance of fame and fortune. The policy of his resignation has been canvassed far and wide in every coterie where such a public act of self-abnegation could enforce attention. Suspicion, whether it haunt the guilty mind or not is certainly very much inclined to construe the motives of that retirement into a fear of investigation especially after the not open and manly defence which one would naturally expect from a gentleman holding such a high and dignified position as Mr. Stansfeld recently did. The "Flower" to whom the "Assasin's" letters are alleged to have been addressed was evidently born to blush unseen, but as it burst into a full development it managed to unseat an aspirant for Parliamentary distinction and send him from the House, under a cloud of obloquy. The Premier, with an affection for his partisan as great as that which Cæsar bore Curio sheltered the friend of Mazzini with a faithfulness that was quite affecting, and treated with his habitual levity or nonchalance the noisy barks of the Disraeli-ites. Then came the very hollow mockery of trials and tribunals in general in which the absent "Republican Thinker" was the hypothetical defendant, while he was in reality enacting the fate of almost all reformers in the purlieus of Liecester Square.

It was in vain that Mazzini strove to substantiate all Mr. Stansfeld's protestations of innocence. In vain that the letter-box at that Member's house was alone guilty. The damp on the Parliamentary pass that bright February day was too inviting. The scent of the victim was too fresh, and so Mr. Stansfeld was hunted to earth with a wild "halloo," and his place knows him not.

But to believe all that one reads or hears is acknowledged to be a fallacy, and Mr. Stansfeld may or may not be the friendly ally of conspirators. He may not have known the nature of those letters which reached his house and were forwarded to the Republican Thinker. But surely as a man of liberal education, and bred to a habit of careful thought and reflection, one little apprehension ought to have crept into his brain. Not the least wise of Dr. Johnson's opinions upon mankind was that of his upon Patriots. He kept them from the Garrick Club. He asked Bennett Langton and Beauclere not to introduce them, and perhaps in the main the Lexicographer was in the right, of which the theme of this present article is no unappropriate proof. But the great question in which Mr. Stansfeld seems to be involved is this, not, whether he has from time to time aided and abetted Mazzini and Company, by divers loans, and detailed his letter-box to their common use; but, whether Mazzini is a blood-thirsty conspirator pauting through foamed lips for the blood of the great French Despot, or a foreign gentleman of mild demeanor who gives bon-bons to young children in his diurnal walks, and satisfies his love of Fatherland with the humming of plaintive ditties from his dear Berauger. It is to the *Daily Telegraph* that we are indebted for some of the facts which relate to Mazzini. From that journal we learn that it was Mazzini who first inspired Garibaldi and directed the current of his life, and this, some twenty years ago when Joseph Mazzini was triumvir of Rome. The patriotic spirit which has for so long actuated this unfortunate man appears to be shared in a slight degree by the ex-Member for Halifax, but it is not a spirit which is often found in the breasts of Englishman. Some of our poets, Byron, the Brownings, and Walter Savage Landor succeeded in transferring their affections to a foreign soil, but as a rule we Englishmen are very much inclined to let other nations jog on as they choose, and only interfere when we are paid the compliment of an appeal to our powers, and elevated to the distinction of a "big brother" and the zedrenor of wrongs. Mr. Stansfeld has paid dearly for his love of Italy, and it is painful to see a life of public service so well began brought untimely to a dismal close. But Mr. Osborne was not far wrong when he remarked that in the course of his Parliamentary experience there was nothing that the House so much delighted in as "painful subjects." A programme containing such a tempting item ensured a full and attentive gathering of members.

In short he gave it as his opinion that next to roasting a bishop, there is nothing so agreeable to the House as that of baiting a member of the Administration. It must be the reverse of pleasant for Mr. Stansfeld to sit in solitude in the quiet dwelling where the blood-thirsty letters were addressed to the fictitious "Flower" and read Mr. Osborne's witty speech delivered in "sober sadness" to an audience convulsed with laughter. It is perhaps a matter of congratulation that the habit of minding one's own business is a stronger element in the British character than any questionable patriotism. We shelter the weak and the oppressed. We give them our Leicester Square to vegetate in, and then we have done with them. As well suppose Mr. Stansfeld guilty of conspiring against the life of our Imperial Ally as that Mr. Martin Tupper instigated the Road murder. OMEGA.

5th May.

SPORTING.

COLABA RIFLE CLUB.

A SWEEPSTAKES will be shot for at the Club's Butts to-day at 3-30 P. M. at 200, 400, and 500 yards.

3 Shots each, at 200 and 400 yards.
4 Shots each, at 500 yards.
Entrance to Members Rs. 5.
Entrance to non-Members Rs. 7.

The winner will receive two-thirds of the entrances, the second one-third, and the third to save his stakes.

H. B. H. TURNER,
6th May. Hon. Secretary Colaba R. Club.

THE following is a score of a match played at Colaba, on Thursday last, between H. M.'s 28th Regiment, Slashers, and the Prince of Wales' Cricket Club, the latter coming off victorious. The batting, bowling and fencing on both sides was excellent, especially the bowling of Mr. Irvine and Mr. Maynard. The return match will take place in a few days:—

H. M.'s 28TH.

1st Innings.

Lieut. Smith, bowled by Mr. J. Irvine	2
Private Brown, bowled by J. Irvine	0
,, Devine, stumped by J. Maynard	4
,, Wilks, bowled by J. Maynard	0
,, Martin, bowled by J. Irvine	1
Lieut. Phillips, bowled by J. Irvine	0
Corporal Blackburn, bowled by J. Maynard	0
Private Lobley, bowled by J. Irvine	0
,, Farrell, not out	0
,, Harrison, bowled by J. Irvine	0
,, Harry, leg before wicket	1
Byes	11
Leg Bye	1
Total...1st Innings	20

2nd Innings.

Private Devine, bowled by J. Maynard	2
,, Brown, caught by Gordon	14
,, Wilks, bowled by J. Maynard	9
Lieut. Smith, bowled by J. Maynard	22
Private Martin, stumped by J. Irvine	1
Lieut. Phillips, caught by J. Maynard	2
Private Blackburn, bowled by J. Maynard	4
,, Farrell, caught by J. Maynard	9
,, Lobley, run out	0
,, Harrison, bowled by J. Irvine	0
,, Harry, not out	1
Byes	3
Total...2nd Innings	68
Total...1st Innings	20
Grand Total	88

PRINCE OF WALES' C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Mr. J. Higgins, caught by Lieut. Smith	5
,, T Maynard, caught by Lieut Smith	6
,, J. Maynard, bowled by Brown	3
,, T. Shea, bowled by Brown	1
,, J. Irvine, bowled by Brown	0
,, C. Easden, bowled by Smith	2
,, J. Rooke, bowled by Smith	1
,, B. Gordon, run out	7
,, C. Stevens, caught by Harrison	6
,, J. Macculloch, caught by Blackburn	1
,, T. Shaw, not out	4
Bye	1
Wide Balls	5
Total...1st Innings	42

2nd Innings.

Mr. J. Maynard, not out	16
,, T. Maynard, bowled by Brown	0
,, J. Higgins, bowled by Brown	9
,, J. Irvine, not out	19
Byes	1
Total...2nd Innings	45
Total...1st Innings	42
Grand Total	87

The Prince of Wales' Cricket Club winning by 7 wickets and 4 runs to spare. Return match will take place on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FINANCIAL.—No. 1.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 4 January 1864.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 7th September last, No. 112, containing an account of your proceedings with the Bank of Bengal, and enclosing a copy of your letter to the Bank, and of their reply.

2. The Bank refer to the present arrangement as having been adopted after mature consideration, and as having been acquiesced in for upwards of two years by the Home Government.

3. It cannot, apparently, have been brought to the notice of the Directors of the Bank that, throughout the correspondence, decided objections have been expressed by the Home Government to the position assigned to the Bank, in connection with the Government Paper Currency, under the agreement entered into by you, as well as to your arrangements on the transfer of the Government Treasury business to the Bank.

4. The course pursued by your Government may, however, have possibly misled the Directors of the Bank in this matter.

5. The agreement was entered into by you in September 1861, but it was not until the receipt of your letter of the 10th February 1862, that I became aware of the terms of an arrangement which had been concluded six months before.

6. I answered that letter in my Financial Despatch of the 8th April following, and it is true that in that despatch, adverting to the fact that there might be "great inconvenience, and perhaps loss, caused to individuals, if I were to disallow the agreement" which you had made, I stated that, as it was only to last for five years, I would not "disturb the arrangement entered into with the Bank *so far as it has gone*;" but I stated then that Her Majesty's Government entertained the most grave objections to many parts of the scheme, and I desired that no balances of district treasuries might be transferred to branches of the Bank of Bengal without previous reference to me.

7. I repeated, in my Despatch of the 16th September 1862, that Her Majesty's Government objected strongly to many of the arrangements, and I can hardly understand that the Directors of the Bank should have been altogether in ignorance of my views.

8. The objections expressed by me were of no light or unimportant nature.

9. Beyond my opinion as to the excessive amount of the payment to the Bank, in compensation for the loss of its issue, and for transacting the Treasury business, I objected to the investment of the Treasury balances beyond 700,000*l.* in Government securities, and to the power of the Bank to deal in foreign exchanges, and I stated that the Head Commissioner of Issue should have an office distinct from the Bank, where Notes could be obtained for bullion and coin.

10. Your letter of the 2nd January 1863, No. 1, contained explanations on several points which had previously been obscure; but the arrangement, as then more fully explained by you, still appeared to be so disadvantageous to the public

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interests, that in my Financial Despatch dated the 10th June 1863, No. 103, I requested you to endeavour to make an arrangement with the Bank for cancelling the agreement.

11. In that Despatch, I expressly desired that you would, at the earliest practicable period, take measures for carrying out the instructions contained in my Despatch of 16th September 1862, in regard to the issue of Notes in Calcutta from the office of the Commissioner at the Mint, and for the establishment of offices in Bengal and the Upper Provinces for the issue and exchange of Notes; and that in your proceedings you would keep in mind the principle that the Bank was to have no part in the management of the currency. I adverted to the obstacle which the agreement with the Bank, for the management of the issue and circulation of Notes, might present to carrying my instructions into effect, and stated that I should be ready to view favourably any proposal which you might make with the view of inducing the Bank to terminate the agreement.

12. I then expressed my approval of your confiding to the Bank of Bengal and its branches the management of the Treasury business, and I anticipated that you might be able to extend such advantages to the Bank, in regard to that business, as would fairly compensate for the withdrawal of the ¾ per cent. on the Currency business.

13. In accordance with the views thus conveyed to you, certain proposals were made by you to the Bank, in the expectation of obtaining their consent to cancel the existing, and substitute a better, arrangement. The terms proposed by you were not accepted by the Bank, who made counter-propositions, with reference to which it is only necessary for me to observe that you very properly declined to accede to them.

14. It is, therefore, essential to consider what the present position of the Bank is, under the agreement made by you, so far as I have sanctioned it.

It has been deprived of the advantage of its own circulation of Notes, which privilege, however, the Government might, at any time, have put an end to, by giving a year's notice.

It has been employed in the circulation of the Government Notes, and receives ¾ per cent on the notes issued to it, which on the present amount of 2,500,000l. is equal to 18,750l. per annum.

It has been made the Government Banker.

It receives directly from the Government an annual payment of 43,606 rupees in full of the costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the Bank of the establishment of clerks and servants necessary for carrying on the Government Banking account and business.

It has the uncontrolled use of a sum of 700,000l.

It has been allowed to invest 800,000l. in Government Securities, which at 4 per cent., would give 32,000l. per annum; and, by the agreement, it is permitted to invest even a larger sum.

It has been relieved from the obligation to keep in cash an amount equal at least to one-fourth of all claims against it, outstanding and payable on demand.

It has been permitted, to a certain extent, to deal in foreign exchanges.

15. I admit that the Bank is entitled, for the remainder of the period of five years, to the benefit of these terms, which may fairly be said to have been included in the arrangement actually made with the Bank, when I announced to you that, however objectionable in principle, I would not disturb it "so far as it had gone."

16. In the same Despatch, however I distinctly stated that the balances of the Government Treasuries were not to be entrusted to the branches of the Bank, without reference to me; and I further stated that I could not give up the condition on which alone any Bank would be entrusted with Government business, *i.e.*, that it should be debarred from dealing in foreign exchanges, I find, however, that you have transferred the Treasury business and balances to them; and I am consequently compelled, by the course which you have pursued, to acquiesce in arrangements which I entirely disapprove.

17. It is not necessary for me to repeat the objections which Her Majesty's Government entertain to these measures, or the reasons for disapproving them which have been stated at length in my previous Despatches. I now proceed to point out the course which I desire that you will adopt for the future.

18. I trust that you have acted on the instructions conveyed in my Financial Despatches of the 16th September 1862, and 10th June 1863, and have provided for the issue of Notes from the Mint at Calcutta. I must also desire that you will at once carry out the instructions contained in the same Despatches for establishing Circles of Issue.

19. The whole machinery of Issue must be rendered complete in the hands of the Government without delay; and this is evidently desirable, whether a new arrangement with the Bank be made or not.

20. If no alteration be made in the agreement with the Bank, it is obviously important to give every facility to other persons, whether bankers or not, to take out Notes, as Government will save ¾ per cent. on all Notes so taken. The Bank of Bengal is not constituted, either directly or through its branches, agent in respect of the circulation of Notes beyond the Calcutta Circle; and, for all Notes issued beyond the limits of that circle, it cannot claim any percentage.

21. I have also to desire that the Government balances may not be placed at Calcutta, or in the branch banks, to an amount exceeding what it is necessary to keep there for payments, as I cannot consent to the locking up of these balances in Government Securities, beyond what is required by the strictest interpretation of the agreement.

22. Of course, no further concession must be made to the Bank; and at the end of the five years, *i.e.*, in September 1866, or at any rate in March 1867, the Bank will have received most liberal compensation for the loss of its issues, and the Government will have fulfilled all for which it has engaged, and will be at perfect liberty to make any arrangement more beneficial to the public interests.

23. I consider, however that it would be desirable, as stated in my Financial Despatch of the 10th of June last, to effect at once, if possible a new arrangement with the Bank.

24. I have seen no reason to change any of the opinions which I have expressed to you on the propriety of entrusting to the agency of the Government alone the management of the paper issues in India, of the advantage of extending Banking facilities throughout that country, or of the assistance in the circulation of Notes which the bank will give in the exercise of their purely Banking functions.

25. Indeed the latter opinion has received remarkable confirmation from the statement of the Bank itself, that, if deprived of the circulation, "in the interest of the public it will be necessary for them to continue to afford the same facilities for the cashing and issue of Notes, and to maintain in its integrity the present expensive establishment entertained for this purpose."

26. This assertion may not be strictly correct; but, at any rate, it completely confirms the view expressed by me in para. 34 of my Financial Despatch of the 16th September of 1862, "that it was through the Banks that paper money would, to a great extent, be brought into circulation, but this would be effected by the Banks not as agents for Government in respect of the currency, but in the exercise of their legitimate Banking functions."

27. It seems to me that the terms which you offered to the Bank, and which went beyond what I had contemplated, were sufficiently liberal; but I fully admit that they are entitled to compensation for any thing they may give up, during the remainder of the period of the five years; and I am quite disposed to consider fairly any claim which they may have; but the terms which they asked were most objectionable, on grounds of general principle, and you were quite right to refuse them.

28 In order, however, to facilitate your further communication with the Bank, I will proceed to state the terms which I should be prepared to sanction for a new arrangement, subject, of course, to such alterations and modifications in detail as you may think advisable, and are not inconsistent with the terms of this Despatch:—

I. The circulation and management of issues to be at once and completely removed from the Bank.

II. The sum of 18,750l. per annum (equal to ¾ per cent. on 2,500,000l.) to be paid to the Bank to March 1867.

III. The Bank to act as bankers to the Government, on an understanding that a minimum balance shall be kept of 70,00,000 rupees, which is to be shown in the Bank accounts as Government Balance, and which may be withdrawn by the Government in case of its being actually required for the payment of demands upon it, without any payment to the Bank in consequence of withdrawal. The Bank to use all the Government balance, so far as the Directors may deem prudent, except such portion of it as may be appropriated expressly for payment of dividends or for any other defined purpose. The Bank to have, nevertheless, the temporary use of such portion of balances also, if not immediately required, subject to the sanction of the Government Directors.

IV. The Bank to act in the same capacity in the large towns, where banks may be established with the sanction of Government.

V. The Bank to give up dealing in foreign exchanges.

VI. The present payment of 43,606 rupees per annum for establishment to be continued.

VII. The Bank to undertake the management of the public debt, including the payment of interest, and to be paid a fixed sum per million for so doing.

VIII. An arrangement on these terms may be entered into with the Bank for a further period of five years, that is, for ten years from the date of the original agreement; but, before any arrangement is finally concluded, I request that it may be submitted for my approval.

29. Under such an arrangement, the Bank of Bengal would be placed in the same position as the Bank of England in all its banking functions.

30. It is obvious that it is not expedient for the Government to keep cash balances in excess of the amount required for probable expenditure. Any sums beyond that amount, if accruing from surplus revenue, which is the only permanent source of increased cash balances, should be applied for the purposes of Government as it may direct.

31. Her Majesty's Government consider that, by such an arrangement as, I have indicated in the foregoing observations, the Bank would be very liberally compensated for the withdrawal of its note circulation, and would be adequately remunerated for the service to be rendered by it as banker to the Government; while the management of the Paper Currency, and the relation of the Bank to the Government in regard to the cash balances, would be freed from those grave objections which render the existing arrangement detrimental to the public interests.

32. I trust that you will be able to effect an arrangement, on such terms as I have thus indicated, with the Bank of Bengal.

33. With regard to the Banks of Madras and Bombay you have not, I believe gone so far in the concessions which have been made to them as with the Bank of Bengal, and you will probably have less difficulty in making an arrangement with them on terms such as I have indicated in this Despatch, but adapted to the circumstances of those Banks; and I should desire that arrangements with them should be made, if it can be accomplished, irrespective of what may be done as regards the Bank of Bengal.—I have, &c CHARLES WOOD.

FINANCIAL.—No. 11.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 26th January 1864.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Financial Letter of the 18th December last, No. 160, and I have to inform you that I shall discontinue for the remainder of the current year drawing upon India the additional 200,000l. per month, thus reducing the drafts upon you to 700,000l. per month to the end of April.

2. It is not quite clear, from this letter and the official papers transmitted with it, what the precise course is which you are taking in order to strengthen the Goverement Balances at Bombay; but enough appears to render it necessary for me to remind you that there should at all times be in the Currency Department, under all circumstances, such an amount of Coin, Bullion and Government Securities as, taken together, are equal to the Notes in circulation.

3. This is a vital point in the management of a Paper Circulation by Government.—I have, &c C. WOOD.

FINANCIAL.—No. 29.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, Lnodon, 16 February 1864.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 16th November 1863, No. 139, and, under the circumstances reported therein, I approve of your having invested 35,00,000 rupees of the Currency Balances at Madras in Government Securities, and of your having authorised the remittance of that sum in aid of the General Treasury at Bombay. Those objects were effected by the transfer of 35,00,000 rupees by the Head Commissioner of Currency at Madras to the General Account of the Government of that Presidency for remmittance to Bombay, an equal amount being paid by your Government to the Currency Department at Calcutta in lieu of the Securities placed to the credit of the Madras Circle.—I have, &c., C. WOOD.

FINANCIAL.—No. 30.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 16 February 1864.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 4th December 1863, No. 146, which forwarded correspondence relative to the excessive demands at Bombay for coined rupees, and the inconvenience experienced in consequence.

2. It appears that in order to meet the demand for coin, the Government of Bombay authorised the transfer of the sums of 20 lacs and 60 lacs respectively, in rupees, from the Currency Department to the Mint, and equivalent value in bullion being made over from the Mint to the Currency Department.

3. In reference to that proceeding you observed, that the using the "deposits of coin upon which the Paper Circulation is based as an available fund for supplying the Government Treasury with coin, is entirely inconsistent with the principles upon which the Government Note Circulation ought to be conducted.

4. There can be no doubt of the soundness of the principle laid down is this paragraph, but it does not appear to me that the course adopted by the Bombay Government, in exchanging the coin in the Currency Department for bullion to the extent of 80 lacs, was in contravention of this principle.

5. You could not mean to lay down that the coin in the Currency Department ought to be equal to the amount of notes in circulation. At Calcutta, before the transfer of 35 lacs of securities to the Madras Currency Department, I understand you to have had about 45 lacs of coin and 200 lacs of securities against 245 lacs of notes issued: at Bombay they had 160 lacs of coin and 35 lacs of bullion against 195 lacs of notes; and after the operation of the Bombay Government to which you object, they had 80 lacs of coin and 115 lacs bullion against 195 lacs of notes. The statement of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General at Bombay, in his letter to the Secretary to Government of 16th November, gives 78 lacs of coin and 117 lacs of bullion

6. Comparing, therefore, the state of things at Calcutta with that at Bombay, there was, after the receipt of the 80 lacs of bullion, a larger amount of coin in the Currency Department at Bombny than there was at Calcutta by about 35 lacs, to meet a less amount of notes issued.

7. It is provided in the Currency Act that notes may be issued on bullion, and the only point to be carefully attended to is, that there should be a sufficient quantity of coin in the Currency Department to meet any demand for exchanging notes for coin.

8. There seems to have been at the time an influx of coin into the Currency Department to be exchanged for notes, and, as I gather from further documents, 20 lacs of coin must have been taken to that Department to be exchanged for notes, raising the issues to 215 lacs and the coin therein to 100 lacs. No apprehension, therefore, need have been entertained of a serious demand for coin; and, in such an emergency as then existed, the Bombay Government adopted the readiest and, as it seems to me, a perfectly safe mode of meeting the pressure upon them.

9. I cannot, therefore, see that there was any reason of objecting to the course adopted by the Government of Bombay, and, indeed, I think that they might, with perfect safety, have exchanged a larger amount of the coin in the Currency Department for bullion.

10. You appear to have taken the best measures in your power for aiding the operations of the Bombay Government and Mint by assistance both from Madras and Calcutta.

11. In the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to your Financial Secretary, dated the 20th November 1863, it was stated that the engines, rolling-mill, adjusting-mill, and cutting-out room of the Bombay New Mint would be in operation at the beginning of January 1864. I hope, therefore, that the Mint will from that date have been in a condition to coin much more rapidly.

12. It is most desirable that not only at Bombay, but also at the Mints of Madras and Calcutta, the utmost exertions should be used to meet, as promptly as possible, the general demand for coin in India.—I have, &c., C. WOOD.

EXTRACT.

FINANCIAL.—No. 19.

To His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

India Office, London, 24 February 1864.

SIR,—2. I have had before me your Financial Letter, dated the 28th November last, No. 33, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to the state of the Money Market at Bombay, and reporting the measures taken by you to afford relief to the public.

4. I trust that the measures adopted by you, with a view to relieve the pressure in the Bomby Money Market, have been effectual; but it appears to me that it is doubtful whether, by directing at an earlier period that the Mint should again work beyond the usual hours, some portion of the inconvenience that has been experienced might not have been avoided.—I have, &c., C. WOOD.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 10 of 1864.

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart.; M. P., Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 19 January 1864.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of a minute by Sir Charles Trevelyan, dated the 22nd ultimo, describing the manner in which the aggregate investment of two crores of rupees in Government Securities on account of the Currency deposits has been apportioned between the respective Circles of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, together with minutes which have been recorded on the subject by the other Members of Council.

2. The 35 lacs of rupees withdrawn for investment from the Currency Department at Madras, were repaid to the Head Commission of Currency here and an equal amount in Government securities was credited by him to Madras as part of the aggregate Currency investment of two crores.

3 Of the 80 lacs of Bullion withdrawn from the Currency Department at Bombay, 40 lacs were sent to Madras to be coined, and an equal amount will be transferred to the Head Commissioner of Currency to be credited to Bombay as part of the same aggregate investment, as soon as information shall be received that the operation has been completed.

4. It was intended that the remaining 40 lacs of Bullion withdrawn from Bombay should be sent to Calcutta to be coined, but it was afterwards ascertained that the whole of the Bullion belonging to the Currency Department at Bombay was being coined at the Mint at that place; and authority was, therefore, given for the transfer of 40 lacs of Coin from the Currency Department to the Government account at Bombay, and an equal sum was paid from the Government Balance at the Bank of Bengal to the Head Commissioner of Currency to be invested to the credit of the Currency Department at Bombay as part of the aggregate Currency investment of two crores.—We have, &c.,

JOHN LAWRENCE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARINGTON.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.

Enclosures to No. 10 of 1864.

Minute by the Honourable Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General, dated 22nd December 1863.

It will be well that I should give a connected view of the arrangements relating to the Currency Department which have been partially described in several recent documents.

The notes in circulation have, for some time past, amounted to upwards of five crores of rupees, which were covered by an equal amount of coin and bullion.

Of this amount our investments were extended, at my recommendation, from 75 lacs to two crores of rupees. I was of opinion that more than two crores could not be safely invested, and this opinion has been confirmed by passing events.

As Calcutta is the only considerable market for the purchase of Government Securities, the whole of the two crores have been bought here, and the last 50 lacs are now in course of delivery.

But, as each Currency Circle stands on its own independent basis, it was never intended that the whole two crores should be charged against the Bengal Circle.

There were 75 lacs of notes in circulation at Madras, and 75 lacs of rupees in deposit. I took 35 lacs of these rupees, and sent them to Bombay (where coined money was much wanted), to reinforce the Government Balance there, and repaid the amount to the Head Commissioner of Currency here, to be credited to Madras as part of the existing Currency Investment of two crores.

At Bombay there were two crores and 15 lacs of rupees of Notes in circulation, and an equal sum in rupees and Bullion in deposit. Of this I withdrew 80 lacs of Bullion, and sent half of it to Madras, and half to Calcutta to be coined, and to be sent back in coin to reinforce the Government Balance at Bombay,—equal sums being transferred, as they become due, from the Government Balance here to the Head Commissioner of Currency, to be credited to Bombay as part of the aggregate Currency Investment of two crores.

The result of these operations will be as follows:—

	Circulation.	Specie Deposits.	Investments.
Madras	75,00,000	40,00,000	35,00,000
Bombay	2,15,00,000	1,35,00,000	80,00,000
Calcutta	2,36,00,000	1,51,00,000	85,00,000
Total...	5,26,00,000	3,26,00,000	2,00,00,000

This apportionment of the investment has been made with reference only to ordinary considerations, as that which is best suited to the normal circumstances of the different Currency Circles.

No doubt an incidental advantage hs been obtained by putting into circulation 115 lacs of rupees, or 1,150,000l., at a crisis when coined money is so much wanted to relieve the exhausted money market; but this is only one of the unexpected indirect consequences which almost always follow the establishment of a sound principle.

The Government Note Currency was established merely for the purpose of providing a cheap and convenient Currency: but it has now become apperent that it will also be of much public advantage by absorbing the redundant speice when money is plentiful, and giving it out again when money is scarce. In other words, it will perform for India, from several different centres, the same service which the Bank of England performs for Western Europe. If it does not fully do so it will be owing to the remarkable confidence with which the Government Notes are regarded. So completely is their identity in value with silver established in people's minds, that notwithstanding the great scarcity of coin at Bombay, it continues to be sent to the Currency Department to be exchanged for Notes. Between the 30th of November and the 12th of December the Notes in circulation at Bombay increased by eight lacs the whole of which were issued in exchange for coin. All that is necessary to secure these advantages is that the specie withdrawn from the deposits for investment should not exceed the lowest amounts to which it is possible that the Note circulation of the several Currency Circles can be contracted.

The 35 lacs of rupees withdrawn from Madras for investment have been repaid to the Head Commissioner of Currency here, and have been added by him to the Reserve of Coin belonging to the Bengal Circle, an equal amount in Securities having been credited by him to Madras as part of the aggregate Currency Investment of two crores.

The 40 lacs of Bullion sent from Bombay to Madras, and the similar amount ordered to be sent to Calcutta, will have to be repaid to the Head Commissioner of Currency here as soon as they have been coined. Till then, the obligation does not accrue, for we might, if circumstances required it, send the rupees back to be deposited in the Currency Department at Bombay. Indeed, till the Bullion has been coined, it should properly be kept to the credit of the Currency Department. All the Bullion in the Currency Department must be coined, because, in its original form, it is not available for cashing the Notes.

I observed in my minute, dated the 16th instant, that although the Government Balance at the Bank of Bengal amounts to about three crores of rupees, so large a portion of this amount has been invested by the Directors, that an order for the payment of the first 40 lacs might, under present circumstances, give rise to public inconvenience.

The case anticipated in the 21st and 22nd paragraphs* of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 8th of April 1862, might now occur, with this difference, that the investments have been made partly in Government Securities, and partly in Mercantile Discounts, instead of their being made only in Government Securities. The Secretary of State appeared to contemplate a loan from the Government account to the Currency Department; but the transaction now in question is merely the retransfer, at Calcutta, from the large Government Balance here, of a sum which had been previously transferred from the Currency Department to the Government Account at Bombay. But we may hope that the Directors will take warning and will provide available funds to meet the drafts made by the Government upon its own balance.

Minute by the Hon. H. B. Harington, dated 8th Jan. 1864.

SIR,—Charles Trevelyan, in his Minute, gives a connected view of the arrangements relating to the Currency Department, which he observes have been partially described in several recent documents. The dates of the documents referred to not being given, I do not know to what particular documents allusion is made.

A perusal of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute has led me to look into the Currency Act† with a view to satisfy myself as to the state of the law relating to this most important department, and the result has been to raise great doubts in my mind as to whether the law is being strictly carried out, or according to what was intended. I need scarcely say that there is probably no law which calls for a more rigid enforcement than one relating to a Paper Currency, particularly in a country like India.

I at once admit that the relation in which the Currency Department as constituted under the Act of 1861, stands to the Government of India is very different from the relation in which the Department would have stood to that Government, had the scheme for a Paper Currency proposed by the late Mr. Wilson been adopted in its entireness.

Mr. Wilson's scheme contemplated what has been called "a self-acting machinery," which should be quite independent of the Government, and the Bill introduced by him contained most carefully prepared provisions for constituting such machinery or agency.

But, although, in consequence of the great modifications which Mr. Wilson's scheme underwent, it was not deemed necessary to enact in the law, as it eventually passed, provisions of the same character as were at first proposed, or to render the Currency Department absolutely independent of the Government, I have been unable after a careful study of Act 19 of 1861, to bring myself to think that the Act could have intended that the Currency reserves of Bullion and Coin should be moved about from one Presidency to another, and otherwise dealt with in the manner described in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute.

An amount of Coin, Bullion, and Government Securities, equal to the amount of the Notes in circulation, may have continued regularly to appear, and may still appear, in the accounts at the credit of the Currency Department generally, or as distributed between the three Circles which now exists in the proportion of the Notes issued by those Circles respectively, and thus the letter of the law may be held to have been complied with; but I believe I am right in saying that there was an interval of several days between the date on which the sum of 35 lacs of rupees was taken from the 70 lacs of Coin held in reserve in the Currency Department at Madras, and sent to Bombay to reinforce the Government Balance there, and the date of the payment of a corresponding sum to the Head Commissioner of Currency at Calcutta, to meet the same amount of Government Securities transferred or proposed to be transferred to Madras in account; and that during this interval 35 lacs of Notes remained uncovered, or unrepresented by Bullion or Coin or Government Securities either in the Calcutta or in the Madras Circle.

Mr. Grey in his Minute, dated the 21st ultimo, remarks, "I understand that while the 40 lacs taken from the Bombay Currency Department is to be made immediately, or as soon as possible, available to reinforce the Government Balance at Bombay, in other words, for the general purposes of Government, the amount will not be replaced in the Currency Department until funds shall become available, which at present they are not. This appears to me to be an arrangement directly opposed to section 10 of the Currency Act." Mr. Grey goes on to say, "I do not know how it will be proposed to prepare the monthly abstract which the Government is bound to publish under section 13 of the Currency Act, if 40 lacs are abstracted from the Currency Department and used to reinforce the Government general balances, thus leaving 40 lacs of Notes, for a time, unrepresented by either coin or bullion, or securities, appropriated and set apart for the satisfaction and discharge of the said Notes as prescribed by law."

It appears to me that Mr. Grey's remarks apply equally to the other 40 lacs of Bullion stated to have been withdrawn from the Currency Department at Bombay, for the purpose of being coined elsewhere and sent back to Bombay, not to be replaced as coin in the Currency Department, but to supplement the Government Balances at Bombay, and that the amount of Currency Notes unrepresented for a time by Coin or Bullion or Government Securities, set apart as above, was really not 40 but 80 lacs of Rupees. Whether the whole or any portion of this large amount continues in this predicament I am unable to say. I may observe, however, that in the first number of the *Gazette of India*, which has just been published, the whole of the 80 lacs of Bullion which in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute are stated to have been withdrawn from the Bombay reserve, and transmitted, half to Madras and half to Calcutta, to be coined and sent back to reinforce the Government Balance at Bombay, appear, on the 26th ultimo, or subsequently to the date of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, as still at the credit of the Currency Department at Bombay; at least so I understand the notification in the *Gazette*.

It seems to me to have been the intention of the law that the Commissioner of each Circle of Issue should at all times retain in his own possession the whole of the Coin and Bullion received by him in exchange for Notes, minus any sum invested out of such Coin or Bullion in Government Securities; and that the Government Securities so bought, together with the balance of the Coin and Bullion remaining after the purchase of the Securities, should be held by the Commissioner of the Circle from which the Notes were issued.

The exchange of bullion for coin, an instance of which lately occurred at Bombay, or of coin for bullion, may not violate the spirit of the law, and may be justified by considerations of public convenience, but I cannot conceive that it was intended that any portion of the coin or bullion held in reserve by the Commissioner of any Circle of Issue to pay the Notes issued by him, should be removed absolutely from the possession and control of such Commissioner, and transported across seas, or otherwise dealt with in such a manner that loss by shipwreck, or in some other way, might ensue, or the particular Circle kept for a long period without its proper or prescribed amount of reserve immediately available, should there be a run for the payment of the Notes issued by it.

Section 10, Act 19 of 1861, certainly does not say how the amount of Government Securities allowed to be purchased with the bullion and coin received in exchange for Notes shall be apportioned amongst the different Circles of Issue; but the next section seems clearly to show that the law intended, not that the whole of the Government Securities should stand in the name of the Head Commissioner at Calcutta or of any single Commissioner, but that there should be an actual distribution of the amount amongst the several Circles, and that each Circle should hold its own portion of Government Securities, or the amount of the Securities purchased with the coin or bullion received by it in exchange for the Notes which it issues. The words of sections 11 are,—the Government Securities purchased in Bengal shall stand in the name of the Head Commissioner and Master of the Mint at Calcutta; the Government Securities purchased in the Presidency of Fort Saint George shall stand in the name of the Commisioner and Master of the Mint at Madras; and the Government Securities purchased in the Presidency of Bombay shall stand in the name of the Commissioner and Master of the Mint at Bombay.

The intention of the law, in accordance with what is stated above, seems to come out even more clearly in section 14, which provides for the sale, by the Head Commissioner and the Commissioners of Madras and Bombay, of the Government Secusities standing in their names respectively; empowers those officers to sign and endorse the Government Securities so standing in their respective names; and authorizes them, if directed by the Governor General of India in Council, to purchase Government Securities to replace their sales.

Sir Charles Trevelyan states in his Minute that when the transactions described therein have been completed, the amount of Government Securities purchased on account of the Currency Department at the several Presidencies will be distributed as below.* I believe I am correct in saying that at the date of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, not a single rupee's worth of the Government Securities held on that date, stood in the name of the Commissioner and Master of the Mint at Madras, or of the Commissioner and Master of the Mint at Bombay, and that the whole of the paper was in Calcutta, and held in the name of the Head Commissioner and Mint Master at that place. Whether, as the Head Commissioner at Calcutta is also Master of the Mint, another or an additional trustee has been appointed, as required in section 11 of Act 19 of 1861, I do not know.

From the notification published in the number of the *Gazette of India* already referred to, it appears that on the 26th ultimo no portion of the two crores of rupees of Government Securities held by the Currency Department stood allotted to Bombay, and that the entire reserve of that Presidency, amounting to 2,81,00,000 rupees, consisted of coin or bullion, viz., coin 1,14,00,000 rupees, and silver bullion 1,17,00,000 rupees, though of this latter amount 80 lacs are stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute to have been withdrawn from Bombay, and to have been sent to Calcutta and Madras, with a view, as already noticed, to its being coined there, and afterwards applied to the general purposes of the Bombay Government.

The notification also shows that on the 29th of last month there was a reserve in coin in Calcutta of only 52,22,868 rupees, against a Note circulation of 2,18,00,000 rupees, the Balance, or 1,65,77,132 rupees, being represented by Government Securities, no considerable portion of which could be sold at the present time without adding greatly to the difficulties under which the public is now labouring in consequence of the state of the money market, or without still further depreciating the value of Government Securities.

I will only add that, although the Currency Department may, in any case of emergency, properly borrow from the Cash Balances of Government, upon the security of which, under the words "the general credit of the Government," which are contained in section X., Act XIX. of 1861, as well of the Coin, Bullion, and Government Securities reserved or appropriated, and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the Government Currency Notes, the whole of those Notes are "to be deemed to have been issued," any use, for however brief a period, of the Coin and Bullion in reserve in the Currency Department, or of the Securities set apart as above, for purposes other than those contemplated in the Act, would, in my opinion, be an infraction of the spirit as well as the letter of the Act.

MINUTE by the Honourable H. S. Maine, dated 10 January 1864.

There is certainly something in the structure of Act 19 of 1861 which raises a suspicion that the restrictions contemplated by Mr. Harington were in the mind of the draftsman, but I have before had occasion to observe, with reference to other documents connected with the monetary arrangements of 1861, that there was a want of understanding between the author of the policy and the framer of the documents which embodied it. This came out very strongly during the discussion, at the end of 1862, on the Agreement with the Bank of Bengal. Although, therefore, we are bound by the language of the Act, I do not think it safe to rely on inferential conclusions derived from it, unless they are very distinctly indicated.

The literal construction of section 11 undoubtedly requires that when Securities are purchased in any one Presidency, *e. g.*, in Madras (I am almost inclined to think that "in the Presidency of Fort Saint George" means "in the Madras stock-market,") those Securities must stand as directed in Section 11, and can only be sold and replaced as directed in Section 14.

But the question arises, whether the Currency Department, when making purchases in Calcutta, which is the great market for paper, can purchase Securities, not only up to the proportion permited by the stock of Coin and Bullion at Calcutta, but up to that permitted by the state of the Coin, Bullion, *and* Securities at Madras and Bombay. If it can, it seems to follow that Coin and Bullion can legally be moved from one Presidency to another because the Securities are of course held under a constant liability to be converted into money, which must be sent wherever it is wanted.

I am, on the whole unable to say that such purchases of Government Paper at Calcutta, against Coin or Bullion lying at Bombay or Madras, are illegal under the Act. Section 10 clearly makes the total amount of Silver received for Notes, without reference to the place where it is received, the test of the amount which may be invested. And against the language of Section 10 we have nothing to set, except inferences from the somewhat ambiguous language of Sections 11 and 14.

Another reason for inclining to think that this construction is the proper one, is that the dangers apprehended from the other interpretation will certainly be incurred as soon as new Circles of Issue are established. Where a Circle is established, let us say, in the Punjab, Notes will be current there which will be partially represented by Securities localised at Calcutta, and therefore there must be occasional transmissions of Silver between Calcutta and Lahore. It is difficult to say whether it is more dangerous to send Silver in a steamer round the Peninsula, or by a railway 1,000 miles long. The perils of the sea in one case are matched by the perils of dishonesty in another; I am not aware that as much Bullion was ever lost in a ship at sea as was lost in the gold-dust robbery on the English South Eastern Railway.

If Mr. Grey and Sir R. Napier differ from me, and if Mr. Harington adheres to his opinion (I assume that Sir C. Trevelyan agrees in my view), it will, I think, be as well to submit a case, which had better be a hypothetical one, to the Advocate General. The objections just urged by the Secretary of State against prolonged controversies on paper between the Members of Council seem to me to apply with especial force to controversies on points of law.

Minute by the Honourable W. Grey, dated 11 Jan 1864.

I am not disposed to question the legality of purchasing Government Securities in Calcutta, on account of the Madras or the Bombay Currency Branch, and I certainly see no practical objection to such a course being followed. Indeed, it can hardly be avoided, I believe. What I have thought open to objection is the somewhat loose fashion (as it seemed to me) of dealing with the money of the Currency Department, by making use of it for the general purposes of Government, *before* the amount so appropriated is represented by Government Securities. With respect to the 35 lacs transaction, for example, it was designed to take 35 lacs of Silver from the Madras Currency Branch to strengthen the Government balances at Bombay, and to pay to the Currency Branch in Calcutta 35 lacs of Silver from the Government balances here, reveiving from the Calcutta Currency Branch in exchange, 35 lacs of Government Securities on account of the Madras Currency Branch. To this operation I can see no valid objection. But the 35 lacs was paid to the general account of the Govenment at the Bank of Madras on the 26th of November, and the amount was not repaid to the Currency Department here until the 23rd of December.

Therefore between the 26th of November and the 23rd of December, 35 lacs of Notes were in circulation in the Madras Circle unrepresented by either Coin, or Bullion, or Securities, "*appropriated and set apart* to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said Notes" (*vide* Section X. of the Currency Act). I thought this illegal, and that it might constitute a dangerous precedent; and as the passage in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute of December the 16th, which I quoted in mine of the 21st idem, seemed to indicate that a similar mode of dealing might be adopted with regard to the 40 lacs there spoken of as being taken from the Bombay Currency Department, I considered it right to call attention to the subject.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's subsequent Minute of December 22nd contains an explanation on the point, from which I gather that the Bullion taken from the Bombay Currency Department will, when coined, be paid into the Currency Department here, an equivalent in Government Securities being made over by the Calcutta Currency Department to that of Bombay.

To this there can be no objection; but care must be taken that the 40 lacs which has been sent to Madras to be coined is not "sent back in coin to *reinforce the Government Balance at Bombay*," *until* the state of the Government Balance here does actually admit of payment of the 40 lacs to the Currency Branch here being ordered.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir R. Napier, dated 18 January 1864.

I coocur with the view taken by Mr. Grey. As soon as the state of the market admits of it, I trust that measures may be taken to correct the Bank of Bengal's over investment.

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* 21. Under the terms of your agreement, the whole amount of Government Balances beyond 700,000l. may be invested in Government Securities. I must call your attention to the change which is thus effected in the expectation held out as to the security afforded by the balance for the convertibility of Notes. In my Financial Despatch, dated the 26th March 1860, No. 47, I directed that "beyond the reserves of coin and bullion in the hands of the Currency Commissioners, it should be provided that the cash balances in the Indian Treasuries should be available to meet any unforeseen demand for the payment of Notes; and the Select Committee on the Currency Bill, in their report of the 16th February 1861, stated in reference thereto, that to insure the convertibility of the Notes, under all circumstances, the general credit of the Government and cash balances would by words which they had introduced into the Bill, be distinctly responsible.

22. If the whole of the Treasury Balance beyond 700,000l. is, under the arrangement which you have made invested in Government Securities, there will no longer exist a cash balance available to meet a sudden demand for Notes.

† 19 of 1861.

* Madras........................ 35,00,000
Bombay 80,00,000
Calcutta 85,00,000
200,00,000

MR. HOWARD.

(*From the Poona Observer*)

THE *Times of India* has lately been drawing the attention of the public to the very well known circumstance that the present Director of Public Instruction derives a profit out of the sale of the Educationol books forced upon the market by his sanction, and used in schools; and which is roughly estimated to bring him in some Rs. 1,000 a month, in addition to the high pay of Rs. 25,00 monthly, attached to his office. All this was published to the world in general, circumstantially and in black and white, a year ago in the columns of the *Poona Observer*. To this fact the *Times* makes no sort of allusion; and we regret to have to observe, in passing, that this acknowledgment is not the only kind of debt which we have found our contemporary rather backward to discharge.

We shall of course, in common with others, be curious to learn what course the Oovernment of Bombay will take with reference to this charge brought against so influential an official as the head of the Education Department. An enquiry will in the first place be held, beyond a doubt; so much Mr. Howard himself would probably be the first to demand. But the enquiry can hardly be expected to result in anything which is not pretty notorious already, so that we may safely suppose that it has been held, and has ended in the production of detail statements and accounts of the book department, showing the exact figure of Mr. Howard's profit out of the books; in which it must be remembered he possesses a legal right entitling him (as we presume) to a share of the procedes of the sale. This done, what step will Government take? Will they pretend that they never see the *Poona Observer*, and affect to feel for the first time a just indignation at a state of things which they have been entirely cognisant of for year past? We do not believe Sir Bartle Frere is capable of this. It is quite certain that the allegations against Mr. Howard must have been brought before His Excellency's attention at the time we advanced them; even if he was not aware before that time of everything which went on, which it is very probable he was. It is not necessary to say that, had he considered that there was anything wrong being done, he would have interfered then, and it is not impossible he may, actually have done so, privately. If he did not, this inference remains, that since he was certainly informed long since of all the circumstances, and yet did not feel called upon to express any disapprobation, he cannot consider that there is anything to reprobate.

We have very little doubt, therefore, that when the enquiry has been held, and a report of the facts of the case submitted to Government, the latter will record its opinion that Mr. Howard is fully entitled to these profits, and has received them with the full cognizance of Government, and that no sort of blame attaches to him on account of them. Indeed, it is impossible for Government, with any sort of consistency, to say anything else; for if they record an opinion that the proceeding was wrong, they immediately condemn themselves. They were informed of it long since; and if it was wrong why did they not say so then, and thus put a stop to a system which they considered not to be justifiable and for the continuance of which, if it has continued since they are themselves directly answerable?

Since writing the above we observe that Mr. Howard has called on the *Times of India*, through his solicitors, to publish a withdrawal of the charges brought against him, and also an explanation by Mr. Howard.

PROMOTION OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG EUROPEANS.

HAD not Sir Bartle Frere sacrificed his private feelings to a consideration of what was expected of him as a Christian ruler, the scene at the Town Hall last evening for the promotion of Christianity amongst the European and Eurasain community of this Presidency was likely to have ended in a very un-Christian squabble, quite disgraceful to the order on whose invitation the meeting was convened.

Like all proposals that do not emanate from a popular source, whether it is the erection of a tomb over the earthly remains of an esteemed member of a society, or a petition for additional clergymen; the opposition with which the mover has to contend is alike actuated by personal misunderstandings between the parties. The object is lost sight of in individual feelings; and shame to say, hostile feelings are those which more generally mark our society.

The call for additional clerical aid was no sooner read, than Mr. Weatherhead stood up for his order, and declaimed against missionaries in general. Nailing his colors to the mast, the Reverend gentleman expressed himself decidedly against the likehood of men being tempted to embrace so inattractive a field as India presents to missionaries. He would rather we raised funds and help up the gold mohur as bait.

Mr. Farnham, smarting under Mr. Du Port's, (the mover's) remarks on the result of the last examination of the pupils of the Byculla School, followed with a recital of his personal experience at Mazagon, where we would be led to believe that missionaries are the dread of the residents.

Mr. Du-Port, fired at this double volley, was about letting off a sarcastic retort at both amendments, when the Governor, whose absence had been laid at Lady Frere's door, now entered the Durbar room, and firmly seizing the reins, compelled a discontinuance of warlike proceedings.

Sir Bartle Frere as usual favoured his audience with a three quarters of an hour speech, and considering that he had returned from landing his wife from the mail packet, his agitation was not so manifest as might be expected. He praised all missionaries indiscriminately, even he of Poorundhur who sends established churchmen to the nether regions; and astonished Mr. Weatherhead by informing him that the measure under discussion, although put forward by a missionary, was the result of an appeal made to the Metropolitan and other Bishops during their recent meetings in Bombay, and he advised Mr. Weatherhead to consult the Bishop on the objection he had then raised.

It was the opinion of their Lordships that the shifting communities of India were of themselves unable to offer permanent inducement to men to come out from England to labour in our Missionary field; but they advised the collection of funds, which should be forwarded to the London Missionary Society, with an earnest appeal, to be numerously supported "entreating that valuable Society to aid us with men to stop the disgrace into which some of our countrymen" unprovided with pastoral instruction, were leading the English character. Sir Bartle appealed in support of his account of this growing want, to the Reverend Mr. Gell, who was prepared and favoured the audience with a recital of the unkindly manner in which his visits, nolens volens, were received by persons who were rarely visited by a Christian minister. Sir Bartle's opportune interposition and Mr. Gell's relation of his own experience, had the effect not only of stopping the unseemly passage which had been got up against Mr. Du Port, a really earnest zealous clergyman; but had the effect of crowning this proposal with success; the resolution being carried unanimously, and the paper at once signed and contributions subscribed on the spot, with which to back up the appeal.—*Bombay Correspondent Poona Observer.*

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

(*From the Times.*)

IT is very remarkable at this moment the most conspicuous result of the American war is a gradual elevation of the black race in social and political position. The Northern people, as a body, though they have obviously learnt a species of toleration for the coloured race, are probably not more solicitous than formerly for a welfare or emancipation of the negro; but, as happens in all revolutions, the most thorough-going party has proved the most enduring, and that party is the Abolitionist party. The uncompromising zeal of the Abolitionists has lately supplied the chief impulse which the war receives, and suffices, in combination with the national temper, to keep the conflict alive. That temper, however, in itself expresses rather an indifference to peace than an active desire to continue the war. As yet the Federals have suffered wonderfully little from the effects of the contest. Their territory has escaped the devastation of hostile armies; Conscription Acts have been averted; the money required for the war has been provided exclusively from loans; and the people, therefore, being under no kind of pressure, could hardly be expected to forego their vision of an undivided and matchless empire. But, though the Union sentiment, thus far, is probably undiminished, it is certainly not active, and the policy of the Democratic party, which is essentially a peace policy might acquire some favour if it were not counteracted by the vigorous and indefatigable efforts of the Abolitionists. It may be reasonably doubted whether the politicians under whose influence Mr. Lincoln has recently fallen would accept the allegiance of the South with a reservation of its institutions. They know their own minds, and, as they imagine, they see their way. If the war has not brought a single State of the Confederacy back to the Union, it has, at any rate, brought many thousands of blacks out of slavery, and many free negroes into request as citizens and soldiers. Every month of the contest seems to accomplish something in this direction, and it is the very direction in which these politicians wish to see progress made. So they persevere, and with better hopes, it must be admitted, than any other partisans of the war. If the restoration of the Union is hopeless, the destruction of slavery is not so. In one way or another the institution seems exposed, if not to actual ruin, at all events to fundamental change.

In Southern language slavery used to be described as "involuntary servitude." If that description is to be retained, and the system lately proclaimed by General Banks is to be adopted, the abolition of slavery will not go far beyond its name. But it is hardly probable that in the scarcity of labour by which America will be visited any daily toil need be made compulsory. The same necessity which has led to the cheerful acceptance of black soldiers, as described in our New York correspondence, will lead to the recognition of black workmen, and America is not a country in which a negro can squat and vegetate without the obligation of labour. The naturalization of the slave in one respect will be followed by his naturalization in others; nor can any calling, indeed, well be closed against a class entitled to bear arms. It is in this gradual but inevitable result that we must look for the most likely solution of the problem which has bewildered statesmen and moralists alike. The slaves were nearly four millions. These numbers utterly precluded any chance of deportations, such as Mr. Lincoln once conceived. The negroes of the South were Americans, and Americans they must remain. If they could all be actually emancipated by Mr. Lincoln's fiat, what were they to do? They themselves could not live without labour, nor could the country dispense with the labour which they had hitherto furnished. Then, what was to be done? General Banks has answered this question by decreeing that the emancipated slaves must work on terms which will leave their condition only a little better than before; but this was in Louisiana, a disorganized State, with a large black population and few white labourers. As the negroes are dispersed the difficulty will diminish, and though the North may never be able to conquer the South it may give to a vast number of slaves the opportunity of escaping from Southern soil.

It was pointed out, indeed, at a very early period of the war that slavery could hardly escape from the double danger with which it was threatened. If the Federals were victorious, they could deal with the institution as they pleased; if the Confederates established their independence, a free soil would bound their territory, and any slave by crossing the frontier could assert his freedom. Something akin to this process has now been long going on. Many negroes have actually taken refuge on Northern soil; many more, though still on Southern soil, have been enabled by the presence of Federal armies to escape from slavery. In the border countries, indeed, slavery may be said to have been abolished though slaves in great numbers still remain, but it has not been found necessary in any of those territories to resort to such edicts as that of General Banks in Louisiana. In justice also to the Abolitionists, it must be confessed that the extreme representatives of their party are consistent in their views. They do not, while asserting the rights of the negro, condemn him to social proscription. They accept the logical consequence of his emancipation, and have even astonished the world by the completeness of the recognitions which they have recently announced, and which our correspondence so vividly portrays.

It still remains to be seen, however, what part the Southern people will take in the question thus developed. If the war, as some Northern writers tell us, and as appears by no means improbable, is henceforth to be prosecuted with armies of blacks, it is obvious that the superiority of resources will now, for the first time, be on the side of the South. If by men is meant black men, the Confederates are stronger than the Federals; for there is no reason to presume that the Southern negroes will refuse to fight on the side of their masters. In any case, however, their position must be materially affected, and it is certainly remarkable that the only result of this extraordinary war as yet visible should be the gradual subversion of that institution which, if it was the remote cause of strife, was forgotten in the first hours of conflict. Three years ago the Federal Government made no secret of its willingness to give every satisfaction to the slaveholders of the South on condition of their resuming their allegiance. In all probability the great majority of the Federal people would still be ready to make peace on the same terms; but such a policy is necessarily lacking in vigour, and while the Democrats hesitate to avow their pacific sentiments, the more zealous abolitionists have carried their standards to the front. In the meantime, by the mere course of events, the black man is pushing his way to a new position. In the North, though still rejected by the bulk of the population, he is encouraged and favoured by a determined faction, and has become necessary to all. In the south he is invited by the invaders to quit the state of slavery, and has actually the option over a considerable portion of Confederate territory of becoming what he was not before. It is not much, perhaps, to be promoted from slavery to serfdom, but it is a move, nevertheless, and when once accomplished will be hard to reverse. We do not see, in fact, how slavery, thus dealt with on all sides, can either remain what it is or become again what it was, and that is one of the least unsatisfactory prospects of this terrible war.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—Such is his bigotry, surpassing everything, in a quiet, passive form, that has been witnessed since the more active bigotry of the times of the Spanish Philips. Such, too, is the exclusive, limited range of his knowledge and conceptions of all political and social topics and relations. The Englishman, the cultivated Englishman, has no standard of excellence borrowed from mankind. His speculation never travels beyond his own little—*great*—*little*—island. That is the world to him. True, he travels, shoots lions among the Hottentots, chases the grizzly bear over the Rocky Mountains, kills elephants in India and salmon on the coast of Labrador, comes home, and very likely makes a book. But the scope of his ideas does not seem to be enlarged by all this. The body travels not the mind. And, however he may abuse his own land, he returns home as hearty a John Bull, with all his prejudices and national tastes as rooted as before. The English—the men of fortune—all travel. Yet how little sympathy they show for other people or institutions, and how slight is the interest they take in them! They are islanders, cut off from the great world. But their island is, indeed, a world of its own. With all their faults, never has the sun shone—if one may use the expression in reference to England—on a more noble race, or one that has done more for the great interest of humanity.—*Life of William Hickling Prescott. By George Ticknor.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 6TH.

Armistead, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6TH.

MacLean, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to re-join, to Nusseerabad.

Ramsbotham, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, to Kamptee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 5th May.

Referring to clause 1 Article 327 page 85, 3rd Appendix Jameson's Code, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that Government has ruled that all restriction as to place in India may be disregarded by whomsoever leave under the above rule is granted.

Lieutenant F. S. Leacock, General List, is appointed to command the 4th Company of Sappers and Miners at Aden, and will join by the steamer of the 24th instant.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 6th May.

Mr. R. M. Morris, 3rd Officer of the *Dalhousie*, is promoted to 2nd Officer of that vessel.

Mr. Theodore William Myers is appointed 3rd Officer of the *Dalhousie*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
6	Caroline	Atheridge	Aden.
	Admiral	Smith	Liverpool Dec. 14.
	Lepanto	Martin	London Dec. 20.
	Swiftsure	Mayhew	Auckland Feb. 28.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat May 2.
	Thunderbolt	Wetherall	London Dec. 30.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat May 5.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee May 4.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
6	Shen Shah	Gillham	Calcutta.
	Jason	Barclay	Liverpool.
	Her Majesty	Seymour	Calcutta.
	Scindia	Carr	Calcutta.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Swiftsure*, from Auckland.—Mr. W. Orrell; Mr. R. T. Orrell; and Mr. C. F. Wood.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Wilson; Mr. Weathel; Lieutenant Armistead; and 200 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Jason*, to Liverpool.—Mr. Michael Looney; Mr. Robert Power; Benjamin Freeman; Mr. Patrick Boche; Mr. T. Anderson; and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat,—Assistant Surgeon MacLean.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Louisa*, H. Tillman, bound to London via Kurrachee.

Ship *Edwin Fox*, F. F. McLean, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Evelyn*, J. Boag, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Concordia*, D. Ross, bound to Liverpool.

The Ship *Havelock*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 6th May, 1864.

London.

Octavia—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 50 chests dry ginger 70 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass; 40 bags coffee, 62½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Havre.

Ceres—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Liverpool.

Priam—7 bales wool, 21 cwt., Hurichund Withoba; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Bulwark—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee, Sands & Co; 500 bundles sursee seed 250 cwt., Vulubdass Nursy; 63 bales cotton, 220½ cwt., Gaddum & Co; 106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Roper Price & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Stearns Hobart & Co; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., M. & M. Heerjee & Co.

Colonist—1,170 bundles Coiryarn, 120 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha; 110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Edmond Graham—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Wallace and Co.

East—178 bales cotton, 534 cwt., Blackwell & Co; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Hurmuntrow Sudasive.

Arracana—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeathanund Chelaram.

Ontario—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

Simoom—loose Buffaloe Horns, 30 cwt., Hassum Noormomud.

Havelock—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Cheppewa—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Fanny Forsyth—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premjee Cutchra.

Princess Alexandra—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.

Sam Mendal—108 bales cotton, 378 cwt., Sewjee Panchoo; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Mistress of the Seas—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Macnee & Co; 300 bales wool, 900 cwt., Mungesh Ragoba; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Hurry Govind.

Gladstone—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Cursetjee Bomonjee; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Tarachund Sittaram; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nebraz Nurotumdass; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Mungoomull Naroomull.

Bosphorus—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, 530 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Marietta—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Gopalrow Mullarrow.

Montrose—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., James N. Wright & Co.

May Queen—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Aboo Talub; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co; 79 bales cotton, 276½ cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Vanguard 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursonjee Canjee.

Egeria—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee & Co.

Otago—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Hurry Govind; 45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 200 bundles Linseed 100 cwt, Ebram Ramjee.

Duncairn—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Luckmedass Bhimjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Sorabjee Jamasjee.

Glenalva—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Runchordass Megjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Kessowjee Madowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Bhimjee Premjee; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Hujareemull Goormorkroy; 881 bundles coiryarn 130 cwt., A. Sabutally; 525 bales cotton, 1,837½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Uncas—47 bales wool, 141 cwt., Juvareemull Bhimdary; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Sobhagchund Moolchund.

King of Algeria—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Bhimjee & Co; 34½ bales wool, 103½ cwt., Hajee Remtoola Buladena.

Algiers—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Vusunjee Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lilladhur Premjee; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Lilladhur Samjee; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Tarachund Sittaram; 34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Diadem—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hemraz Urjoon.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Mar. 22
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	
700	Birkby, Purdy.	
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
891	Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 3
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
882	Cyclops, Cardiner.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 24
480	Empress, Piers.	
654	Euretta, Stevenson	Mar. 16
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
650	John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.	
725	Kennington Edwards.	
1312	Knight Errant, Quine.	
615	Leonidas, Shields.	
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
1207	Lightning, Frank.	
724	Morayshire, Piton. (Bahia Leaky)	Dec. 26
1243	Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—P. D. Cama	Dec. 29
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Watson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17
980	Southampton, Linstrong—Macuee & Co.	Jan. 14
761	Sailor Prince, Cassey—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 12
1324	Sumatra, Dyer	
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
1174	Tiverton	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Feb. 8
	W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

511	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1255	British India.	Mar. 26
1195	Banner, McCredie.	
1119	Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scott & Co.	Dec. 14
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16
1198	Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 4
1174	Dharwar, Soutit.	Apl. 2
1047	Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Jan. 22
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
912	India, Stewart.	Feb. 25
1236	Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers & Co.	Mar. 3
1263	Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.	
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	
263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
508	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
1001	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 25
	Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
	Ouangonde,—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 27
698	Palmyra, Richard.	
1000	Roodee.—Prince of Wales Shipping Company (Limited.)	

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601	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 18
1138	Southern Belle—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	
1511	Wasp.	
680	William Ritson, Brough.	
	FROM THE CLYDE	
611	Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.	Dec. 26
962	Arran, Cummings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
531	City of London, Ferguson—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 9
984	City of Amoy, McNeil.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 18
561	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9
995	City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
	W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 18
	FROM AKYAB.	
395	Empress of India.	
695	Huntress.	
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Tasmania	Feb. 9
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
909	Dolbadren Castle—Oriental Shipping Company.	
1175	Lydia, Williams.	
150	Tyebjee.	
450	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co.	
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
315	Carioca.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
	Sydenham.	Jan. 7
85	Jessia Anne—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM RANGOON.	
474	Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.	
202	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.	
725	Lady Valiant. Toltie.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
379	Southern Cross.	
	FROM NEWPORT.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
602	Samoset.	
	Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM GOTHENBERG.	
	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
375	Favorite, Renti.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1557	Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. (Mauritius leaky)	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
	FROM CHINA.	
410	Canada.	
932	St. Bernard, Mason, Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq.	Mar. 12
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
	Arbosthan.	March 5
1118	Astronomer.	April
	Atiet Rahaman.	March 16
	Azelia Brown.	
	City of Palaces.	
583	Comete.	
1056	Day Dream.	
819	Fathe Shah Allum.	March 24
624	Fort William.	March 22
1323	French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	Futhalol Aziz.	March 10
477	Good Success.	
1444	H. C. Kidston.	
	Indian.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
400	Jedelmann.	
453	Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co.	March 13
560	Jehangheer.	
1221	King Arthur.	
800	Lady Canning.	Feb. 25
1152	Melicete.	
	Merle Blance.	
	Morning Star.	March 2
994	Portland.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
692	Raby Castle.	
698	Schah Jehan.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	March 19
1089	Ticonderoga.	March 9
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1245	Western Empire.	April 1
	FROM MAULMAIN.	
1199	Baden, (s) Stilson.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1019	Almora, Groves.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
766	Bushire, Black.	Mar 9
132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
846	Fanny.	Dec. 3
1163	India, Guthrie.	
1094	North, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 20
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1435	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	
	FROM PLYMOUTH.	
519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1100	Schah Zhadu—Iron Ship Company.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	258 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	42 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ...	500	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	228 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank ...	120	......	190 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	83 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 400 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	10 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	95
" Loan 1842-43 ...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ...	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...... Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes ...... "	10
Spanish Dollars ...... "	210
Carolus ...... "	290
Mexican Dollars ...... "	220
German Crowns ...... "	214¼
Five-Franc Pieces ...... "	222
Bar Silver ...... "	105-8
Gold Leaf ...... "	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (5th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ...... Rs.	580 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready.) ...... "	610 to 620
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ...... "	600 to 615
New Oomravuttee ...... "	525 to 530
Old Dharwar Sawgined ...... "	525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur ...... "	530 to 535
New Veeraval ...... "	515 to 520
New Khandeish ...... "	510 to 515
New Poratchee ...... "	525 to 530
New Accote ...... "	540 to 545
New Mangalore ...... "	530 to 535
New Hinghunghaut ...... "	630 to 635
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,470.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...	at Rs. 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... "	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black "	31 to 32.
and White) ...... "	33 to 34.
Niger ...... "	27 to 28 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1348 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight......2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ......2s. 0¾d. "
Sight......2s. 0¼d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts.
3 Do. Do. ...... " 2-61 " "
Sight...... " 2-55 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" On Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
H. FORMAN, ESQ. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts...... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months...... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ...... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON......	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......	Do. do.
MANCHESTER......	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 o. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, nnd not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½. per Rupees
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 1d. "
2 Do. ...... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ...... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand...... }
Do. Scotland " ...... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland " ...... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand......2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight......3 "
Do. 6 " ......4 "
Do. 12 " ......5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.	
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ...Rs.	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ...	125
BROOCHES.	
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 ...	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. ...	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 ...	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 ...	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45
EAR DROPS.	
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
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A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 7th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, such as Grey, Coloured and other Piece Goods, &c. &c.

100 Kegs of White Lead.
6 Tierces of Prime Beef.

By order of the Official Assignee and on account of Rustomjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.

10 Bags of Sandalwood.
1 Office Shighram for a Pair of Horses.

A few dozen Quarts of Champaign and Cider, in Cases, 100 Buff Skins, Cavalry Saddle Trees and Bits, Clocks, with Singing Birds, and French Flower Vases, under Glass Domes.

AT 1 P. M.

One large pure bred Scotch Stag Hound, 12 months old.

A handsome English-built Buggy, in good order, the property of a gentleman, no longer requiring it.

A strong Chesnut Pegue Pony, 7 off, carries a Lady or Child, no vice, perfectly sound.

A strong Bay Galloway, short in body, about 14 hands in height, and 3½ years old, perfectly steady, and may be trained for Harness.

A Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14 in height, carries a Lady, quite sound, and perfectly free from vice.

An English-built Miniature Brougham, by Holman & Co., Long Acre, London, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, &c.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AT 2 P. M.

The fast sailing Yacht *Melley,* complete as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY the 9th, and TUESDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Porcelain and Glass Ware, &c., of JOHN. F. HUTCHINSON, Esquire, (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises Rich cut Glass ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Ice Plates, Crystal Frosted Cut Dessert set, a rich and handsome Bohemian, Cut Green Glass Dessert service, Parian marble Centre Pieces, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dinner service for 48 persons, to be sold in 2 separate lots, a green and gilt Do. for 12, Handsome Mazarine Blue and gilt Dessert, and Tea sets, Green Breakfast Do, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Cruet, Egg, Liqueur and Pickle stands, salvers, Bread Basket, Candlesticks, Handsome Centre Pieces, Flower Vase, sets of spoons and forks, Dessert knives and forks, two sets of superior Table Cutlery, China Brass Dish Covers, A first rate Double barrelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in Case, by "Williams and Powell," a five barrelled Revolver in Case, handsomely Carved Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture of best seasoned make, comprising Circular, Pier, Dining, Breakfast Card, and Writing Tables, Lady's Writing and work Do, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, and China Japaned Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, side Boards, Whatnot, Partition and Folding Screens, Celeret, Dumb Waiters, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Large four post Bedsteads, English Brussels Carpets, Bronze 1, and 3 light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, a first-rate Solid, English Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood" made expressly to order for India, a Bagatelle Table, a correct going 15 day Clock, an Alarum Palanqueen Clock, two Iron Treasury Chests, a Medicine Chest, a Mordan's Patent Copying Press, several Stereoscopes and Telescopes by Troughton, Dolland and Jones, oil Paintings and Pictures, Bijouteries, Vases, Figures, and Table Ornaments, Valuable Books, Bundles of New Mattings, Choice Plants, Garden Seats, China Bath Tubs, Ice Box, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A valuable young Grey Arab Saddle Horse, a Cow and a Calf, a set of Single Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF LAMPS, FROM MESSRS. TUCKER & SON, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an extensive and valuable consignment of Lamps of the latest style from Messrs. Tucker & Son, the same consist of Hand, Camp, Japaned and Copper Lanterns, of various sizes and shapes, Lacquered and Gilt and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Fountain Reading Lamps, with Moons, Bronze and Gilt and German Silver do., Cambridge Reading Lamps, double Light Bronze and German Silver Punkah do., Hand Chamber Lamps, Japaned Night Lamps, Plated, Bronze and German Silver Hand Candlesticks, registered Indian Tent Lamps, Military do., Calun Lamps, Bracket Ring do., Bracket Solar do., 10 and 12 inch Bronze Hanging Solar Lamps, Bronze and Gilt 10 inch do., Bronze Double Light Billiard do., Bronzed and Gilt 3 and 6 Light Chandeliers, Plated and 4 Light Hanging Argand Lustres with Cut Centres and Drops, Plated Piano, Table and Chamber Candlesticks with shades, Plated and Bronze 3 and 5 Light Candelebras, Bronzed, Lacquered and Plated Indian Table Lamps, do., with Ruby, Opal, Opal and Green, White Opal Table Argand Lamps, Short Indian Table Argand Lamps, German Silver Plated Indian Table Argand Lamps, do., with Ruby and Opal Shafts, Cotton Wicks, Punkah Protectors, Chimnies, Cut and Plain Moons, Bottoms and Shades, Drops, Vases and Ornaments, for Argand Lustres, &c. &c.

SALE OF HUTTENS AGRA ZILLA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Green, on account of the concerned, 25 candies of Huttens Agra Zilla Cotton.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of E. S. DAWES, Esq.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7, CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7, Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almiras, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 21st instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A BROADWOOD AND SON'S A TO A CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR HORSES, &c. &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Broadwood and Son's A to A Concert Grand Pianoforte, A. Schroder and Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair Horses, &c. &c., of T. BRADLEY, Esq., (changing his residence.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova,* Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858......	£196,148
Do. do.	1859......	228,314
Do. do.	1860......	262,977
Do. do.	1861......	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

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For further particulars apply to
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THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.—Why do some die and some recover from fever? This momentous question admits of an easy answer—because some are possessed of sufficient vital energy to cast out the fever-breeding poison. This natural operation is admirably imitated by Holloway's purifying Pills, which at once eradicate all morbid matters from the blood, and so arouse the nervous system that no function can be ill-performed, and no disease of any kind can keep its hold upon the body or depress the wholesome activity of the brain. Under the benign and cleansing influence of these incomparable Prils, the most obscure and difficult diseases are in a short time brought to a successful termination when death seemed inevitable.

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